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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetics, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 186

October 22, 1966

No. 4523

CONTENTS

Company News	396
Correspondence	400
Irish Pharmaceutical Congress	399
Leading Articles:	
No Fireworks	401
Business Tenants and Option on Leases	401
Chemical Industry Association's Dinner	392
New Products and Packs	398
N.P.U. Branch Representatives Meeting	393
N.P.U. Executive	397
"Open Shop"	402
Photographic Notes	407
Statutory Committee	403
Topical Reflections	391
Trade Report	408
Ulster Chemists' Association	404

Appointments	396	News in Brief	391
Bonus Offers	399	Packaging Notes	407
Business Changes	396	Patents	410
Coming Events	411	Personalities	396
Commerical Television	412	Prescribers' Press	412
Contemporary Themes	412	Print and Publicity	411
Deaths	397	Shopfitting/Display Notes	411
Expansion Projects	397	Sport	391
Local Officers	391	Trade Marks	410
Makers' Activities	395	Trade Notes	399
N.H.S. Statistics	403	Voluntary Liquidation	396
New Companies	410	World Trade	397

Index to Advertisers, p. 4, Classified Advertisements, p. 37

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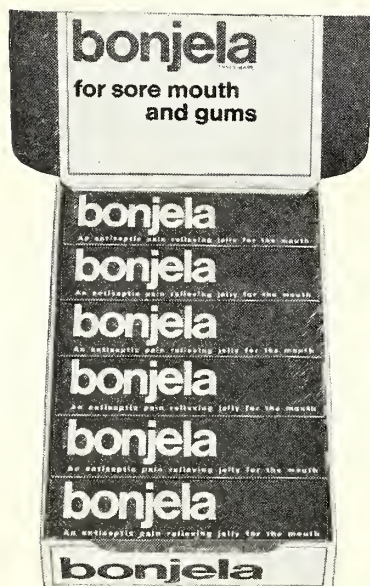
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- 2 75 patients—significantly effective in 93% of cases, and effective in some measure in all.

These American investigators found Bonjela to be more effective than any other therapy available.

References: (1) *J. New Jersey State Dental Society* 1965, 37, 169.

(2) *J. Dental Medicine* 1965, 20 (3), 99-103.

FORMULA

Choline Salicylate 8.7%, Cetalkonium Chloride 0.01%, Alc. (95%) 39%, Menthol 0.057%, Glycer. 4.6%

The following results are extracts from a published table, and are here presented in paraphrased and tabulated form.

No. of patients	Condition	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
22	Herpes labialis	14	8		
5	Angula cheilosis	1	3	1	
2	Stomatitis, gingivitis, glossitis	1	1		
5	Denture sores and abrasions	5			
7	Extractions and new denture placement	5	2		
3	Mouth abrasions and ulcerations, orthodontal appliances	2		1	

The promotion of Bonjela

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84.6% Profit

We now want your active support and distribution, and to show you just what Bonjela can do for you in your shop, we are making this special offer.

Bonjela Display Pack containing	
6 TUBES OF BONJELA	16/3
2 TUBES OF	
LLOYD'S ADRENALINE CREAM	FREE
<i>(increased National Press Advertising this year)</i>	

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Retail price of 1 tube of Bonjela including P.T.....	4/7
Retail price of 6 tubes of Bonjela excluding P.T....	23/-
Trade price of 6 tubes of Bonjela.....	16/3
Therefore profit on 6 tubes of Bonjela.....	6/9
Profit on 2 tubes of Lloyd's Adrenaline Cream.....	7/-
Therefore your total profit.....	13/9

■ Outlay	16/3
■ Profit	13/9
■ % Profit	84.6%

This offer will benefit you. Order through your usual wholesaler.

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C & D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 186

OCTOBER 22 1966

No. 4523

Promoting Medicines

STATEMENT BY SOCIETY'S COUNCIL

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain issued the following statement on sales promotion methods for medicines on October 19:—

The sales promotion methods of manufacturers in relation to medicines sold to the public should recognise the pharmacist's professional responsibility and the need to maintain the confidence of the public in his knowledge, ability and judgment. This means that such policies should support and not weaken the pharmacist's position as the guardian of the public interest in the safety and efficacy of medicines. The following methods are inconsistent with these views:

A. Promotion to the public by means of:—

1. free samples, prizes, gifts, competitions, circulars (door to door or direct mail), vouchers, temporary price reductions, bonus, "money off" or other special offers;
2. advertisements or display material which contravene the principle that the quantity supplied should be limited to the reasonable need of the customer;
3. advertisements which are in such terms as to:—
 - (a) put the pharmacist in an invidious position in advising the public on medicines, e.g. which imply recommendation of a particular product;
 - (b) virtually commit him to stocking preparations which he may not wish to do, e.g. by the inclusion of the word "all" in the phrase "obtainable from all chemists";

B. Promotion to the pharmacist by means of:—

1. advertisements which put greater emphasis on the profit element than upon other information about the product. This does not apply to bonus offers or price changes of established products provided they are expressed in restrained terms;
2. an offer of display material which invites self-service;
3. an offer of undignified display material;
4. terms which involve items set out in (A) above.

Pharmacists should not display or buy on terms which involve acceptance of any of the above methods, nor should they give any encouragement to the sale of preparations which are promoted by such methods. Subject to the exercise of his professional judgment, the pharmacist should give preference to the products of manufacturers whose promotional methods are consistent with the views expressed above.

Photographic Goods

SURVEY BY ASSOCIATION

LATEST survey conducted by the British Photographic Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., shows that United Kingdom production of photographic goods expanded by 9.8 per cent. during 1965 to a value of £65.8 millions. Of that total, almost one-third was exported. Despite a continued rise in the costs of labour and raw materials, especially silver, prices remained stable as shown by the Board of Trade Wholesale Price Index for photographic paper and films, which rose half a point during 1965 to 126.1 (1954=100). The bulk of photographic goods produced in 1965 was accounted for by silver sensitised materials, the output of which rose by 9.2 per cent. to £48 millions, all product groups sharing in the increase. Still camera production

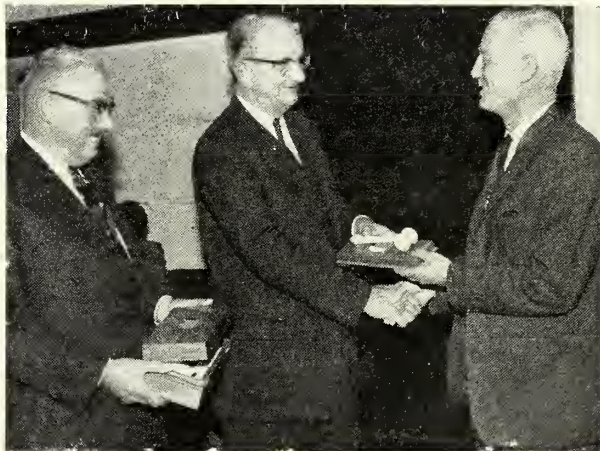
expanded from £2.3 millions to £2.8 millions. Exports rose by nearly a tenth during the year to reach £20.9 millions, almost entirely due to higher shipments of silver sensitised materials. U.K. imports of sensitised goods, cameras and projectors fell from £17.7 millions to £16.9 millions in 1965, contrasting strongly with the high increases of the previous two years and "possibly a consequence of the import surcharge." As a result the U.K. photographic industry is now a net exporter of finished goods for those product categories that can be separately identified in the Government's import-export lists.

Co-operative Chemists

PLANS TO GET BETTER BUYING TERMS

THE setting up of a committee to "maximise the buying potential of Co-op pharmacists and negotiate better buying terms from manufacturers" was announced during the annual conference of Co-operative pharmacists held at Bournemouth recently. Mr. A. Long (general manager, C.W.S. pharmaceutical division, Droylsden) said he hoped delegates would give it their support, and particularly the buying schemes that would follow. Mr. A. E. Jupp (secretary of the Co-operative technical panels of chemists and opticians) said societies would increasingly have to demand an extension of sales potential in their chemist departments. Alternatively chemist shops must be concentrated into larger units. The "adequate public service" requirements of the National Health Service however placed certain restrictions on moves in that direction. It

PRESENTATION TO BRANCH: At the first meeting of the 1966-67 session of the Hertford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, a gift of an ivory gavel mounted on rosewood, and contained in a rosewood box, was made to the branch by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe (centre) and Mr. E. K. Samways (directors of the company), made the presentation to Mr. W. C. E. Hayes (branch chairman). Mr. Maplethorpe and Mr. Samways are former chairmen of The Branch.



was a consoling thought that the Ministry of Health was now considering some form of centralisation. The formation of the committee is a development in moves being made by the Co-operative movement to promote an up-to-date national image for its pharmacies and their products. A decision has been made on a national symbol that takes the form of a shield bearing the letters CP.

Agricultural Chemicals

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAFE USE

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has issued a number of new and revised recommendations for a number of compounds. Included in the list are the following herbicides: - Triallate (S-2, 3, 3-trichloroallyl NN-diisopropyl-thiocarbamate), desmetryne (2 - isopropylamino - 4 - methylamino - 6-methylthio-1, 3, 5-triazine), dimexan (di (methoxythiocarbonyl) disulphide), cycluron (*N'*-cyclo-octyl-NN-dimethylurea), chlorbufam (1-methylprop-2-ynyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, picloram (4-amino-3, 5, 6-trichloropicolinic acid), benazolin (4-chloro-2-oxobenzothiazolin-3-ylacetic acid). Recommendations are also included for 2, 4 dichlorophenyl-4-nitrophenyl ether a herbicide contained in TOK E-25. The proposed B.S.I. common name is nitrofen. Three fungicides are also included: - Dichlofluacid (*N'*-dichlorofluoromethylthio - *N* *N* - dimethyl - *N'* - phenylsulphamide), captafol (N- (1, 1, 2, 2-tetrachloroethylthio) cyclohex-4-ene-1, 2-dicarboximide) and mezinex (propylene bisdithiocarbamate). Recommendations are included in respect of tar oil as an insecticide and disinfectant in agriculture and horticulture and as an insecticide for home garden use, whilst formaldehyde is included as a soil steriliser for home garden use and similarly in agriculture and horticulture with additional indications for use as a nematocide and fungicide. The other compounds for which recommendations are made are: - Butacarb

(3, 5-di-*t*- butylphenyl *N*-methylcarbamate) insecticide; streptomycin and oxytetracycline, bactericides; gamma BHC as an organochlorine insecticide and as insecticidal emulsion paints in food storage practice; norbormide, a selective rat toxicant; mevinphos and chlorfenvinphos organophosphorus insecticides, arsenious oxide, an acute rodenticide; carbophenothion, an organophosphorus insecticide and acaricide; arprocarb, a carbamate insecticide, and anthraquinone, a bird repellent. Recommendations in respect of organomercury compounds used in the treatment of bulbs by the clipping process state the process should be permitted only in establishments registered under the Factories Act. The recommendations for tetramisole, sulphaguinoxaline/diaveridine, fenclorophos are concerned with the veterinary uses of those compounds.

Lecturing Technique

COURSE FOR PHARMACISTS

THE Manchester branch of the Guild of Public Pharmacists has initiated a short series of lectures on the general subject of "Lecturing" taking place during the winter months. It was felt that since many hospital pharmacists are involved in giving lectures to nursing staff such a course would be of help to them. The series which is being conducted by lecturers from the College of Education (Technical), Bolton at the Manchester Royal Infirmary commenced on October 19.

P.A.T.A.

COUNCIL ELECTION FOR 1967

TWELVE seats on the council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association are open for election for the year 1967. Members of the council who retire this year are: *Manufacturers' section*, Thos. Christy & Co., Ltd.; *Horlicks, Ltd.; Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd.; Vick International, Ltd. *Wholesale section*, Ayrton Saunders & Co., Ltd.;

Raimes Clark & Co., Ltd.; *Sangers, Ltd.; Vestric, Ltd. *Retail section*, R. Anderson; G. W. Herdman; H. G. Moss; G. H. Walker. (*Denotes members not standing for re-election. All other members are eligible for re-election and have intimated their willingness to stand.) It is open to members of the manufacturers', wholesale and retail sections of the P.A.T.A. to nominate candidates for the vacancies in their respective sections. Nominations will be received by the secretary at Premier House, 150 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, up to November 7.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

New Drug Legislation

ANNOUNCEMENT IN DAIL

THE Minister for Justice (Mr. Lenihan), replying on behalf of the Minister for Health, stated in the *Dail* on October 5 that it was proposed to make possession of certain drugs, in some instances, illegal. Powers would probably be introduced to search premises where it was suspected that supplies were being held. The Minister had been asked by Mr. N. Lemass (F.F.) what arrangements were being made to introduce legislation to combat doping among athletes. Mr. Lenihan said he had no information that would lead him to believe that doping was carried on to any great extent among athletes in the Republic, and the question of specific legislation to combat it did not arise. He pointed out that sale to the public of substances likely to be involved in the practice was prohibited, except on medical prescription, but it was proposed under the White Paper on the Health Services, to introduce an amendment to the Health Acts, with the intention of making possession of certain of those substances illegal, except in the case of authorised categories—doctors and pharmacists and persons for whom they had been prescribed. There would also be prohibition on their import and export, except under licence, and probably powers to search premises where it was suspected that supplies of drugs were illicitly held. Addressing Kildare County Council in Naas on October 12, the Minister for Health (Mr. Flanagan) said that legislation was being prepared that would minimise the risk of illegal trafficking in drugs. He confirmed that he had received from the *gardai* what appeared to be well founded complaints of the illegal use of narcotics in Dublin.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE annual meeting of the Irish Chemists' Cosmetics Association is being held in Wynn's Hotel, Dublin, at 8.30 p.m. on November 10.

THE seven retiring members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have been returned unopposed for a further term of office. They are:—Messrs. M. Costello; T. J. Harty; F. Loughman; T. R. Miller; M. Mulreany; J. P. O'Donnell and R. J. Power.

IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS

Opening by Lord Mayor of Dublin

FORMALLY declaring open the Irish Pharmaceutical Congress in Dublin, on October 16, the lord mayor of Dublin (Mr. E. Timmons), congratulated the Irish Pharmaceutical Association on having instituted its drug safety campaign. No household should be without a medicine chest that was well out of reach of children he said. The old habits of dropping a packet of drugs anywhere in the house, or of storing poisonous liquids in mis-labelled bottles must cease he added.

Responsible Positions

He stressed that pharmacists held responsible positions in the community, which had been greatly increased by new legislation. Congratulating the Society on the high standards it maintained and the members on the manner in which they lived up to the ideals of the profession, the lord mayor said, "I know the rules of your Society are rigid and demanding but in the world in which we live, they must be so. In

the world of the pharmacist there is an amazing array of drugs and medicines which are always on the increase. It is a blessing that our pharmacies have splendidly trained staffs." He looked forward to the Society participating in the work of the European Pharmacy Laboratory in Strasbourg.

Welcoming guests to the reception that followed, the president of the Association (Mr. J. E. Burrell) paid tribute to the organising committee which arranged a programme of events aimed at projecting a proper image of the pharmacist. He said it was a great honour to have Dublin's first citizen as their guest. In honouring the Association the lord mayor was also honouring pharmacy. Mr. Shannon (chairman of the organising committee) welcomed the guests. The attendance included the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and Mrs. Cashman; the vice-president and Mrs. Miller; the registrar and Mrs. Coleman; and members of the Council.

NEWS IN BRIEF

GUYANA (formerly British Guiana) has become a member of the World Health Organisation, bringing the number of member states to 124.

THE pharmacy of Messrs. C. D. & E. Gutteridge, won the "things to use" class in a recent window display competition organised by Dover Chamber of Commerce.

"YOUR Home and your Rheumatism," a booklet published by the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council shows how by use of specially designed equipment—often relatively simple devices—independence can be maintained or even regained. A list of manufacturers and suppliers is included. The booklet is available (price 1s. 6d.) from 10 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

THE Industrial Injuries Advisory Council has recommended by a majority that the erosion of the teeth due to airborne acid should not be prescribed as an industrial disease under the Industrial Injuries Act. The Minister of Social Security, (Miss Margaret Herbyson) has accepted the majority recommendation, which is based on a survey commissioned from the Turner Dental School, University of Manchester.

ENTRIES are being invited for the 1967 Maccabean prize and medal offered by the Society of Apothecaries of London for an essay of 5-7,000 words on some aspect of the history of medicine or pharmacy. Candidates must be under thirty years old on March 15, 1967. Further particulars may be obtained from the secretary of the Faculty of the History of Medicine and Pharmacy (Dr. F. N. L. Poynter, Wellcome Historical Medical Library, Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.).

CHEMICAL compounds that can cause a great number of specific hereditary changes in plants and micro-organisms are reported to have been obtained by scientists of the Institute of Chemical Physics in Moscow. The compounds, named supermutagenes, are based on ethylenimine, diazomethane and nitro compounds, which have a similar but weaker effect. In the course of experiments strains of tetracycline with a new structure of the molecule have been obtained as have new species of wheat distinguished by a particularly strong stalk and high resistance to drought.

SPORT

Golf

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY. The annual competition for the *Captain's prize* (present holder of the office is Mr. A. E. Agnew) was held at Stand golf club on September 28. *Results:* 1, Dr. A. McGregor; 2, T. Williams. The penultimate match of the season, a four-ball Stableford was played at an invitation meeting at Hopwood golf club on October 5. *Results:* 1, B. Jenkins, and R. Simpkins; 2, R. Demaine and J. Anderton.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Oxfordshire.—*Chairman*, W. K. Rose. (Mr. R. J. Richardson has resigned).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Electioneering

Deprived of the use of the television screen for the purpose of ingratiating themselves with the electorate, candidates for the Pharmaceutical Society's Council have had to be satisfied with something less spectacular than a confrontation with Mr. Robin Day. That may, or may not, be a pity. But, on the whole, little fault can be found with an arrangement that affords each candidate an equal opportunity of stating his case in a policy statement that accompanies the voting papers, provided that is the sole means of printed communication, and provided the aspiring candidate knows the extent of the Council's powers. Promises to raise the dispensing fee under National Health Service auspices are not likely to be fulfilled at Bloomsbury Square. But even the most dedicated candidate possessed of a burning desire to set pharmacy's house in order might find, on election, that the broad issues tend to be blurred and that a considerable amount of time has to be devoted to matters of detail which, at first sight, seem to impede the triumphal march they had anticipated. Take, for example, the little matter of fur clogs . . . (p. 380). It appears that neither Mr. Darling nor Professor Beckett were satisfied that the election proposals offered sufficient safeguards, and that they feared some form of communication to electors that might be made on behalf of a candidate. That could be overcome by suggesting that any communication published other than that officially approved would result in disqualification, though I am doubtful if that would stand. The co-operation of the Editors of pharmaceutical publications and obtaining their consent would not close all the doors.

Development and use of drugs

There were contrasts in the papers on the development and the use of drugs delivered to a recent meeting of the British Association, and that was to be expected in the light of the background of those taking part. Two of the speakers were representative of the industry and naturally made full use of the opportunity afforded to disarm possible criticism (pp. 381-3). Dr. G. E. Paget dealt in detail with the work involved in developing a new drug, and stated that it was sometimes argued that a central authority could do more efficiently and economically the task now performed in this country by some dozen or so pharmaceutical laboratories. "As a matter of historical fact," he said, "no important drug had been discovered and developed in any existing centralised Government research laboratories." No mention was made, however, of the research in universities which had been the inspiration of many of the established drugs developed elsewhere. Mr. G. J. Wilkinson, in his address, said that industry was, and was likely to continue to be, the major innovator of new drugs. Industry, he said, was run by business men whose aim was to make a profit and to build a stable and growing business. He dealt fully with the marketing of new products and the responsibility involved in that duty. The problem of efficiency of marketing — to spend the minimum amount on promotion to achieve the desired results — was not easy of solution, he said. Between those two speakers was sandwiched Mr. L. Priest, of the Pharmaceutical Society. In a philosophic discourse of drugs, Mr. Priest counselled restraint in all fields by all concerned and explained matters of legislation.

N.P.

How pleasant once more to see in your correspondence columns a letter from the writer of saponaceous pseudonym! On p. 10 of the current edition of the British National Formulary appears a statement of agreement on the subject of "*nomen proprium*," between the Councils of the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Soap may choose to ignore his own leaders in the matter, under any of the headings he lists, but if he gets sixpence for undertaking the task his morals may be undermined.

Minister and Rising Chemical Imports

MR. MICHAEL STEWART EXPECTS SAVINGS FROM NEW PLANT

SPEAKING at the first annual dinner of the Chemical Industries Association, Ltd. (C.I.A.) in London on October 12, **MR. MICHAEL STEWART** (Minister for Economic Affairs), said that there had been a falling off of chemical exports recently from the high rate of recent years, while imports had continued to rise. He thought that there should be a recovery in the export position and that savings in imports would result from the new plant recently commissioned and shortly due for operation. The Government, he said, welcomed the formation of the Association. The part which the Association had already played in the valuable work of the Economic Development Council (E.D.C.) for the chemical industry indicated that "this infant has, indeed, a promising future ahead of it."

For the future and in particular for the period after the present time of pressure on demand, because the period after that time will be a period of expansion—it was essential to plan now.

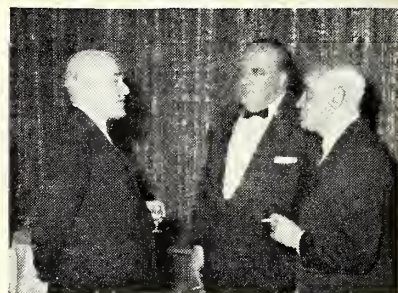
One of the keys to future expansion was to maintain productive investment so that there would be capacity to meet both export requirements and home needs. If the industry is again short of capacity to meet increased home demand and the growth of export, there will be lost sales opportunities and a great drain on the balance of payments by higher imports. The loss of export markets will weaken the country's chance of securing a steady growth.

Mr. Stewart continued: "I think there

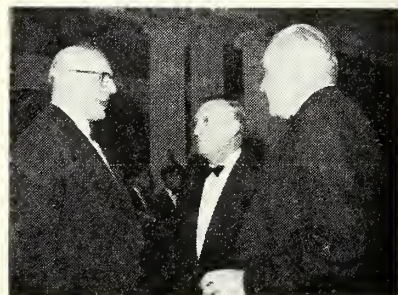


Guests assembling for dinner.

have been signs in the last year or two that industry in general realises the need to take a longer view of investment, and this attitude is now being put to the test. You will ask, of course, at this point how industry can make investment decisions when funds are scarce and home demand is slackening. Home demand is not the whole story. On the question of funds, the pressure we have at present is, of course, an inescapable part of the Government's measures to restrain demand. I think the inescapable necessity for these measures, at the time and for the time, was clear enough, but we shall be watching closely the trend of investment. Remember that at the recent



Lord Luke (left) with Lord Netherthorpe (vice-president, C.I.A.) and the principal guest (Mr. Michael Stewart).



Mr. Frank Cousins (left) is received by the Association's president (Mr. P. C. Allen (right) and the director general (Mr. J. C. H. McEntee).



Dr. D. Matheson (left) and Mr. J. H. Devey



Messrs. D. B. Pitblado, E. B. Teesdale (director, Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry) and D. Carter.



Diners at the first annual dinner of the Chemical Industries Association.

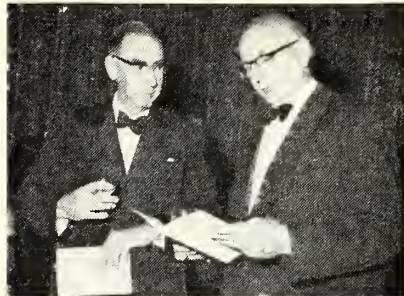
National Productivity Conference the Government agreed to consider very seriously proposals for improving investment incentives in order to avert the dangers of a downturn of investment through the present period. . . . When we move from the period of standstill, it will be first to a period which will still have to be described as one of severe restraint on prices and incomes, but then, beyond that, to a more generous position."



Messrs. J. B. Robertson (left) and W. K. Hall (director, development studies, C.I.A.).



Mr. Allen (right) receives Mr. G. Brearley (a former director, A.B.C.M.).



Mr. J. Frisken and Mr. Frank Cousins.

Mr. Stewart was replying to the toast of the guests proposed by the president of C.I.A. (Mr. P. C. Allen).

MR. ALLEN, after referring briefly to the problems that had been tackled during the nine months of the Association's existence said that there were nearly fifty associations within the chemical industry. That number was larger than it should be. It would be unwise to imagine that any simple coalescence, even if that was possible, would serve the needs of so many different market and technical situations. But there was growing recognition of the need for close consultation

and co-operation on a number of topics. However, the continued existence of numerous autonomous associations, drawn together by formal affiliations, and by friendly relationship, may well go hand in hand with the object of closely-knit activities in a very diverse industry. Chemical industry growth was a world growth and created intense competition, aggravated by rapid technical change. Chemical manufacture was a prime target of the developing nations, and of economic nationalism. The United Kingdom's traditional markets had often in the past lain especially in such countries.

The exports of the United Kingdom chemical industry, both direct and indirect, amounted to about half its total production, and were sold all over the world, as was their "know-how." The industry had argued that the procedure and criteria of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act need to be brought more into line with monopolies legislation. It was necessary not only that industry may be in a position to pursue the Government's policies of healthy rationalisation, but also that British industry may not be at a disadvantage with that of Europe, since it must be able to operate on the same scale as its overseas competitors.

National Pharmaceutical Union BRANCH REPRESENTATIVES MEETING

AN apology to chemist contractors in the National Health Service for the manner in which the recent changes in remuneration were published was given by the chairman of the Central National Health Service (Chemist Contractors) Committee (Mr. E. T. M. DAVID) at the conference of N.P.U. branch representatives held in London on October 16. He said there had been "a failure of communications" and the Ministry of Health have undertaken it won't happen again. Mr. David reviewed the history of the negotiations that had led to the changes in remuneration. The 1964 settlement had introduced the separate factors of on cost and professional fee. The agreement had the advantage that it would be easy to bring up to date, also the professional fee would be far less vulnerable to attack from such bodies as the Public Accounts Committee and thirdly there were the anticipated advantages from an annual review.

"Not True"

It had been suggested that contractors were now doing more work for less pay, but that was not true. The remuneration derived from the professional fee had been left intact.

The negotiations had begun in October, 1965, when the Contractors Committee had submitted a claim for an increase in the national salary from £1,750 to £1,850. The Ministry using the "Neddy guiding light of 3½ per cent." suggested it should be £1,810. The Ministry also said the provisional balance sheets showed an overpayment of about £1 million during 1965. The Contractors Committee submitted revised balance sheets based on in-

creased notional salary, 7½ per cent. profit, a 5-day week, and the new oxygen arrangements.

The Ministry later indicated a willingness to accept £1,842 as the national salary, but indicated urgency in dealing with adjustment of remuneration to avoid overpayments due to the increased number of prescriptions. There were also a number of meetings during which the problem of "idle time" was discussed. During other discussions it was evident the Ministry were thinking of "quite a reduction" and finally the Ministry on September 21 accepted the 1 per cent. reduction on cost offered by the Contractors Committee.

Part of Contract

Mr. David emphasised the annual review was part of a contract that chemists had accepted imagining it would "rebound to their benefit but it had in fact gone the other way." He however thought that in January, 1967, the position would be quite different. Mr. David then referred to the imminent abolition of the one mile limit in respect of dispensing doctors. In future the decision whether a patient should have his prescriptions dispensed by his doctor would depend on the circumstances in the locality. Mr. David believed it would be possible for pharmacists to regain the dispensing they had previously lost to doctors, however it was essential that the pharmacists on the local committee dealing with the problem should be "the best we have got." He told Mr. T. WILLIAMS, Manchester, during the discussion that the national indices were accurate in respect of items such as rent, light, and heating.

MR. A. L. SAUL, Liverpool, asked about the possible changes in the level of the professional fee and MR. DAVID pointed out that the national salary and professional fees were based on the annual inquiry and if the results of an inquiry showed an increase was due "we shall get it."

MR. G. R. BATTYE suggested that if the recent reductions were proposed by the contractors committee that was deplorable "we are getting less money for more work." He could not find any reason to support the committee.

MR. DAVID whilst sympathising with Mr. Battye pointed out that the on-cost figures were disregarded to reflect the fixed overheads.

Health Centres

MR. J. R. E. SHELLEY, Newport wanted to remind representatives about the threat of the health centres. The Minister of Health had said he was going to build 6-700 during the coming year. That meant pharmacies near health centres would undertake all the work whilst others would become uneconomic. There should be compensation for the pharmacist "just like that given to the doctors."

MR. DAVID assured Mr. Shelley that the problem was to be discussed at the next meeting of the Contractors Committee.

After deploring the manner in which the reduction in remuneration had been announced, MR. S. C. BUBB, Bournemouth said that he was concerned with the plight of the contractor dealing with less than 1,000 prescriptions a month. There must be many such pharmacists to whom the present system was disastrous.

MR. E. C. EVENS, West Ham, suggested an apology should be demanded from the Minister of Health for the manner in which the reduction was announced. "What sort of people does he think we are?" MR. DAVID, however, was certain no discourtesy was intended. Those at the Ministry were just as concerned as the Contractors Committee. He did not think anything so drastic as Mr. Evens' recommendation was necessary.

MR. W. GEE, Manchester, believed that the 1/100d. per prescription was the biggest insult ever to pharmacy, but MR. DAVID said Mr. Gee was confusing remuneration with reimbursement. The chairman, MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST, later called upon MR. G. URWIN, Northumberland, to move the resolution.

THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that in view of the fact that there was no obvious urgency in implementing the new system of N.H.S. payment, the Contractors Committee would have been better advised to consult the local Pharmaceutical Committee before undertaking this.

Committee System "Weak"

MR. G. URWIN, Northumberland, said that if the Contractors Committee was not 'doing its stuff' chemists might as well tear up their registration certificates. He felt that the leadership contractors were receiving was not satisfactory. He referred to the new system of payment, the drug testing scheme and the reduction of on-cost. The Pharmaceutical Committee system was weak but it was the only system that the contractors had. Before accepting any projects that might have an adverse effect on contractors, the Contractors Committee should refer them back to Pharmaceutical Committees for consideration before acceptance. MR. G. T. M. DAVID said that he rather resented the implication that the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee did not consult the Pharmaceutical Committees — 'we take endless trouble to ensure that we know what our members are thinking.' The resolution was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The meeting then went on to consider the resolution submitted by the Northumberland and Gateshead branch:—

THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that the N.P.U. should exert its influence upon the Contractors Committee to allow two members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to become members of that Committee.

The resolution was proposed by MR. B. V. ATKINS and seconded by MR. J. S. ANDERSON.

MR. MAXWELL GORDON, Leeds, said that three years ago a similar resolution was proposed by the Leeds branch but apparently the Union decided not to proceed in the matter. He begged the representatives to accept the resolution. He believed the profession could only advance by bringing together the two bodies that together dealt with the greater part of the professional work. MR. S. F. GEORGE, Brighton, suggested that the retail pharmacist in recent years had become 'an outcast from the Society.' He could only support the resolution if the two members

of Council were contractors. MR. G. T. DAVID felt that the Council's influence would be greater if they were 'outside', acting as an independent body that had taken no part in the commercial proceedings and negotiations, being merely concerned with professional aspects. He illustrated that by referring to the negotiations concerning the pharmaceutical agreements with the organisers of the Independent Medical Services Scheme. The resolution was rejected.

N.P.U. Products

MR. TALVAN REES (chairman N.P.U. Marketing Policy Committee) submitted a report on the committee's work and reviewed N.P.U. products. The products, he said, were making a real impact and covered a steadily increasing proportion of the turnover in private pharmacies. Many products had become 'extensive sellers' without 'extensive advertising' and 'sometimes without help from some members.' Repeat orders for the Nu-Flask had revealed the increasing interest but the liquid antiseptic had caused 'many headaches, mainly arising during quality control.' The Lanolem range had not achieved the expected sales but new sales-aids were being introduced. Production of the latest product Nu-Soft cotton wool puffs was in hand. Much work was being done on motivation and market research to find a symbol most suitable for the N.P.U. range of products. The current N.P.U. carboy was not satisfactory for a toilet range and the letters 'N.P.U.' meant nothing to the public. MR. W. J. EWINGS, Newport, wanted to know if the committee had taken into consideration the legal implications of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, he asked 'would it be possible always to limit sales to independent pharmacists.' MR. REES called upon Mr. J. Wright, (secretary.) to reply. He said that some time ago the Registrar of Restricted Trade Agreements had asked for certain details concerning the Unions' statements about Vick 44, trading stamps and N.P.U. products. Some time later, the Registrar gave it as his opinion that although the first two items could be considered registerable, agreements concerning the N.P.U. products did not come within that scope. If Mr. Ewings was thinking about the Monopolies Commission Mr. Wright said that one had to achieve one-third of the total market before 'getting involved.' MR. CLITHEROE, Liverpool, was told that the matter of discounts for repeat orders had been given consideration and some parcels had been arranged accordingly. More attention would be given to that problem.

Concern at the lack of pharmaceuticals in the range of N.P.U. products was expressed by MR. J. C. N. WILFORD, Hastings. MR. REES pointed out that there were still pharmaceutical manufacturers that were loyal to pharmacists and the Executive did not wish to embarrass them. If, however, some original product idea was put forward it would be considered. MR. GEE, Manchester, wanted the Union to organise 'our own wholesaling.' MR. REES said it was realised there were parts of the

country where there were some difficulties concerning the wholesaling of N.P.U. products and as time went on it would be necessary to investigate those difficulties. Meanwhile, he would not like to forecast whether the N.P.U. would have its own wholesaling unit. MR. GORDON, Leeds, wanted to know what was the violent objection to continuing the carboy symbol. Its association with pharmacy was of long duration. It had a dignified appeal that he would hate to lose. Replying, Mr. REES said that 'he went some way with Mr. Gordon' but the Marketing Committee were determined to get the right answer. If the signs indicated that another symbol would make better sales, then that should be adopted. They were interested in the public reaction to the symbol and not the reaction of pharmacists.

THE CHAIRMAN then called for the consideration of the following resolution submitted by the Manchester, Salford & District branch:—

THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that negotiations for the manufacture of new products be initiated with firms that are supporters of retail pharmacy before any other firms are approached, all else being equal and a sound contractual basis agreeable.

MR. T. WILLIAMS, Manchester, said the purpose of the resolution was to ensure that the principles set out were adhered to by the Marketing Committee. He felt the adoption of the resolution could improve relations between the Committee and companies who had supported pharmacists in the past. Miss H. M. LATTO, Salford, seconded the resolution. MR. REES suggested that whilst accepting the principle of the resolution it would impose a bad commercial practice on the Committee. MR. FERGUSON said he would also accept the resolution in the spirit it was intended but he was worried about the wording of the motion. Contract packaging was widespread and he would prefer not to be limited by the resolution especially when dealing with the marketing of non-medicinal products. After further discussion the resolution was amended and carried as follows:—

THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that in the negotiations for any new product, firms that the Marketing Policy Committee consider to be supporters of retail pharmacy should be approached.

Pharmacy Assistants Training Board

MR. H. B. COULSON then presented a report on staff training and the work of the Pharmacy Assistants Training Board. He described the working of the Industrial Training Act.

The purpose of the Pharmacy Assistants' Training Board was to provide courses of training for assistants' suitable for the needs of retail pharmacy, and to get the training recognised for Industrial Training grants. The members of the Board were four N.P.U. representatives, two representatives of the Company Chemists, and one member from the Co-operative Chemists Union. In addition the Pharmaceutical Society was invited to nominate a member to the Board, and the Guild of Public Pharmacists and the Trade Unions as represented by the pharma-

tical section of U.S.D.A.W. were invited to send observers.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, it seems, do not intend to join the Board but prefer to remain as observers.

At the outset the Ministry of Labour informed the Board that the Ministry's legal advisors consider that, except with regard to the professional training of pharmacists, retail pharmacy did fall within the scope of the Industrial Training Act. After discussion the Ministry spokesman said that they fully appreciated the special character of pharmacy. Obviously they could not commit in advance any Board not yet set up, but it was to be expected that the Board would set up a 'working party' to make recommendations for retail pharmacy, and might be expected to come to P.A.T.B. for help. They advised the P.A.T.B. to press ahead with its programme and preparation of its courses, and to be operating as soon as possible. It would then be in an influential position when an Industrial Training Board was set up. The contention of the P.A.T.B. that to obtain nation wide coverage it would be necessary to operate by correspondence courses supplemented by practical tuition given at the student's place of business was appreciated, but it was considered that where possible those courses should be supplemented by day-release courses at local technical colleges. Mr. Coulson said the P.A.T.B. had accepted the Ministry's advice and was pressing forward with its programme. It considered that the most urgent need was for a course for pharmacy technicians. The course was being divided into two sections, one on physiology, pharmacology and medicinal products, and the other on dispensing techniques and forensic pharmacy. Each course would consist of eighteen papers. Until the material was written it would not be possible to assess the time that would be required to take the course.

It had not been decided if it was desirable to lay down an entrance standard. The Society's suggestion of education up to 'O' level standard, would receive close consideration. It was hoped but there were doubts that the courses may be ready for commencement next September, but that represented a tight schedule of work. With regard to the other course or courses on shop routine and product knowledge, the suitable basic material existed in the N.P.U. Staff Training leaflets, and in the Company Chemists' courses, so that less preparatory work will be necessary.

Discussions were proceeding with the City and Guilds Institute as to the possibility of the Institute conducting the examinations. Up to the present the Institute has not recognised correspondence courses, but the implications of the Industrial Training Act have caused it to re-assess the situation.

General Practice Advisory Committee

M. H. MOSS, chairman of General Practice Advisory Committee referred to the setting up of the committee following the recent *Dickson v. Pharmaceutical Society* case. The judge-

ment, whichever way it might finally go, after appeal and possibly to the House of Lords, was of extreme importance to general practice pharmacy. Mr. Moss continued, "For that reason, since the N.P.U. is primarily concerned with looking after the interests of those in general practice and more especially with those in private general practice, we regard it as essential that the whole matter be examined very carefully in order to ensure, so far as possible that the overall interests of our members are not likely to be adversely affected, in fact we feel that we would be failing in our duty and in our responsibility to our members generally were we not to examine the position in this light."

The most important point to bear in mind was that the case arose directly out of the deliberate policy of the Pharmaceutical Society of endeavouring to raise progressively the status, prestige and public image of the profession.

"We have to bear in mind however that the development of this policy is being carried out, so far as we are concerned, by another body altogether from ourselves and in looking after your interests we therefore have to be satisfied that the methods being adopted are what we could recommend to you as being in your best interests and not likely to be inimical to your general economic future. One always admires idealism but it has to be practical idealism—after all we do have to make a living for ourselves."

The committee may therefore have comments, suggestions and perhaps criticisms to make on the manner in which the Society were pursuing their objective, not, with the objective itself but rather the path being taken to reach it.

The whole matter will need lengthy consideration if for no other reason than the fact we have little at the moment to go upon by way of knowing the general feelings of our members and this will need detailed investigation. One of the reasons for this lack of knowledge is that the time and place where one could have hoped much would have been learned, namely the Albert Hall meeting was, in that respect, a complete failure.

The motion at the Albert Hall was never debated on its merits, "it became nothing more than a battle of Boots versus the Rest." Many feel somewhat uneasy at the situation in that the deeper aspects and implications of the motion, the ways and means of achieving the objective and the pros and cons of those ways and means were never discussed at all.

It was the committee's intention therefore objectively to study this whole matter very thoroughly and whilst prepared to accept that, "in pursuance of a policy of raising the standing and prestige of pharmacy there may be need for restrictions in some fields, nevertheless we must ensure that retail pharmacy remains economically viable."

The meeting then went on to consider the resolution from the Nottingham branch:—

THIS Branch proposes that members of the Executive Committee of the N.P.U. should

receive an adequate remuneration to compensate them fully for all expenses incurred in carrying out their executive duties, and that this remuneration should include an allowance for locum fees.

MR. R. M. ONLEY suggested that adoption of the resolution would enable any member of the N.P.U. to seek election irrespective of whether he was in a large or small way of business. MR. CHRISTIAN, Nottingham, seconding, considered that there had been many times when the pharmacist with a smaller business would have offered himself for election had it not been for the problem of finance. MR. GEE, Manchester, and MR. GORDON, Leeds, suggested that the resolution should read:—

THAT this Branch proposes that members of the Executive Committee of the N.P.U. should receive adequate remuneration to compensate them for all expenses incurred in carrying out their executive duties.

When it was put to vote, the amendment was defeated as was another amendment by MR. REYNOLDS, who wished the members to have compensation for 'reasonable expenses' incurred in carrying out their duties and a locum allowance when a 'one-man pharmacy' was involved. When a member asked what would be the cost of carrying out the original resolution, MR. TRISTRAM, Liverpool, said it would amount to about £5,000. The resolution was defeated.

MR. BROCKLEHURST pointed out that 202 representatives had attended the meeting and he asked whether members would prefer a Sunday meeting in future. When the matter was put to the vote, an overwhelming majority favoured Sunday conferences.

MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

Export efforts recognised.—Gillette Industries, Ltd., received from Field Marshal Lord Alexander of Tunis (Lord Lieutenant for the County of Greater London), the Queen's Award to industry for their performance in the export of razors and razor blades. The award was received by Mr. Bernard Petre (export director) at the company's Isleworth factory. Representatives of the company's 3,600 employees were in the audience, which included Members of Parliament, Civic officials and members of Government departments.

Visit by Minister of Labour.—The factory of Smith Kendon, Ltd., was visited recently by Mr. Ray Gunter (Minister of Labour), who toured all the manufacturing departments and talked to a large number of the 100 employees—many of whom are his constituents. He expressed great interest in the programme of mechanisation and modernisation that was embarked upon in order to meet the expansion in export sales. Three-and-a-half years ago, Smith Kendon's export sales accounted for 10 per cent. of the total business. In the current year, export sales will amount to well over 30 per cent. of the total business. The German market, entered three years ago now produces sales of well over £30,000 a year from the Smith Kendon range of glucose boiled sugars.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD.—Mr. Harold C. Staines, F.C.A., has been appointed managing director.

MACARTHYS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.—October 21 was the last day for application from Ordinary shareholders for "excess" stock, in connection with the issue of £440,000 8 per cent. convertible unsecured loan stock 1988-93 of the company at £98 per cent.

HORLICKS, LTD.—A final dividend of 15 5-6 per cent. is proposed making 32½ per cent. for the year ended March 31. Group profit amounted to £683,186 (£785,630) including profit on realisation on investments of £239,926) after tax of £682,870 (£716,956).

WILLOWS FRANCIS, LTD.—A final dividend of 20 per cent. (same) is declared for year ended June 30. Group profit after all charges including taxation is £62,002 (£59,800); taxation is £45,512 (£36,823). Amount attributable to holding company after deduction of outside interests is £59,305 (£58,582). A special non-recurring expenditure during the year amounted to £10,000 (nil) in respect of compensation for loss of office paid to a former director. Messrs. C. A. MacKenzie, M.P.S., and C. L. Brown, F.P.S., have been appointed to the board.

PROCTER & GAMBLE, LTD.—Profits from operations for year ended June 30 totals £3,597,000 (£5,090,000). After tax of £1,404,000 (£1,966,056) and other charges, net profit is £2,192,936 (against £3,123,938). In their annual statement the directors say that in spite of the lower pre-tax profit, the year has been in many ways, very successful. 'Under existing circumstances, profit is not a true reflection of success.' The company's exports once again topped the £3-million mark. The directors refer to the Government inquiries into the soap and detergent industry carried out by the National Board for Prices and Incomes and the Monopolies Commission and to the report of the National Board for Prices and Incomes. About the latter the directors say, "Up till now we have been able to carry out the Board's recommendation that our prices should not be increased before the end of 1966." In certain cases price reductions have been made. The company has also ceased recommending retail prices, as requested by the Board. In the case of the recommendations of the Monopolies Commission, the main one being that the two leading companies in the industry should discuss a 40 per cent. reduction in selling expenses and a 20 per cent. reduction in their wholesale prices, the directors say, "We disagree with the economic and other theories upon which the Commission has based its recommendations; they are in fact at total variance with our own practical business experience." They add, "We are now negotiating with the Board of Trade and welcome the opportunity of discussing the Monopolies Commission's Report with them."

Voluntary Liquidation

WELLS OF WOOLWICH, LTD., photographic dealers, 49 Upper Wickham Lane, Woolwich. Liquidator: George Alfred Wale, Walter House, 418 Strand, London, W.C.2.

BUSINESS CHANGES

NORTHERN CO - OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., are opening a branch pharmacy at 13 Provost Watt Drive, Kincorth, Aberdeen about October 27.

MR. R. EMERYS JONES, M.P.S., Newport, Mon., has acquired the business of Mr. R. M. Howell, M.P.S., 80 Holton Road, Barry, Glam., who has retired.

MR. and MRS. D. LANGTHORNE, Ms.P.S., Carlisle, Cumberland, have acquired the pharmacy of Mr. H. Lancaster, M.P.S., Main Street, Alston, Cumberland. Mr. Lancaster is moving to semi-retirement in the London area.

CHAPEL WALK CHEMISTS, Sheffield, has been opened by Group Pharmacies, Ltd., a group of twenty-five pharmacists with shops in the suburbs of Sheffield. The chemists have formed a company to finance the shop to provide a city centre dispensing business. Drugs on prescription are provided from 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. on weekdays; from 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturdays; and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. All products normally associated with pharmacies are also on sale. Mr. Kenneth Seal, who has been a hospital pharmacist for eight years and a medical representative in the Sheffield area for 12 years, is superintendent pharmacist. Chairman of Group Pharmacists, Ltd., is Mr. Kenneth Larder, who is president of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Appointments

MINNESOTA MINING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.—Mr. I. James has been appointed as a public relations executive to handle the photographic and printing product groups and assist on other activities.

I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO., 91 New Bond Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. D. Leftwich sales representative covering the counties of Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire and Oxfordshire.

DR. G. L. RIDDELL has been appointed director of the Printing, Packaging & Allied Trades Research Association (PATRA). He is at present chief scientist, Reed Paper Group and will be relinquishing that appointment to take up his new responsibilities at an early date.

PRICE'S (BROMBOROUGH), LTD., Bebington, Wirral, Ches., have appointed Mr. H. Bradley, M.A., their marketing manager. Mr. Bradley will be succeeded as sales manager of the company's industrial and textile products divisions by Mr. C. Gerrard, B.Sc. (formerly assistant manager, chemical division).

ULTRASONICS, LTD., Otley Road, Shipley, Yorks, have appointed Mr. L. M. Newbon their sales director. The appointment is part of a reorganisation of the selling activities of the

company following their increased production facilities. Other recent sales appointments are Messrs. K. Wadsworth (home sales manager); C. Hazel (South of England representative) and M. Inman (Midlands representative).

PERSONALITIES

MR. L. M. SPALTON (chairman, Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd.) has been elected to the council of the British Institute of Management.

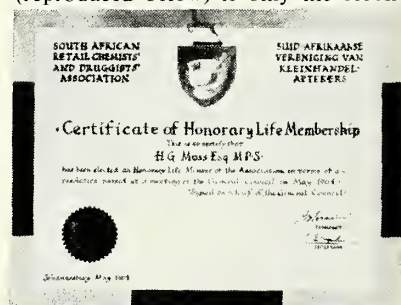
PROFESSOR H. BARCROFT (professor of physiology, St. Thomas' Hospital Medical School), has accepted an invitation to join the board of Trustees of the Wellcome Trust.

MR. H. C. STAINES, who has been appointed managing director of Scott & Bowne, Ltd., joined the company in 1948 and was elected to the board in 1953.

MR. R. M. HOWELL, M.P.S., Barry, Glam., who recently retired (see col. 2) was in business in Barry, Glam., for thirty-seven years. He is keenly interested in public work in the town and is an alderman and former mayor of Barry.

PROFESSOR ANDREW WILSON who is professor of pharmacology and general therapeutics at Liverpool University, has been appointed chairman of the Government's Advisory Committee on Pesticides and other toxic chemicals.

MR. H. G. MOSS who is vice-chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union received a surprise when he attended the September meeting of the N.P.U. Executive Committee. Unknown to him the secretary of the N.P.U. (Mr. J. Wright) had been asked by the President of the South African Retail Chemists' and Druggists' Association to arrange for the presentation of a Certificate of Honorary Life Membership of the Association. In the absence of the N.P.U. chairman (Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst) the treasurer (Mr. W. J. Tristram) made the presentation. Although Mr. Moss was elected to Honorary Life Membership in 1964 the President of the S.A.R.C.D.A. (Mr. J. B. Israelsohn), because of ill health, had not been able to achieve his wish to present the certificate personally during a U.K. visit. The certificate (reproduced below) is only the second



of its kind to have been awarded during the history of the Association. The President, in a covering letter, said that this demonstrated the extent to which Mr. Moss' activities, during his visit to South Africa, were appreciated. Mr. Moss also possesses a Certificate

of Life Membership of the American National Association of Retail Druggists.

DEATHS

BRUMPTON. — Recently, Mr. John Cyril Brumpton, M.P.S., 55 Old Wartley Road, Rotherham, Yorks. Mr. Brumpton qualified in 1921.

CLEGG. — On October 10, Mr. H. Clegg, M.P.S., The Square, Holsworthy, Devon, aged 69. Mr. Clegg qualified in 1920.

GILMOUR. — On October 11, Mr. Andrew Gilmour, M.P.S., 5 Chilwell Road, Beeston, Notts., aged 60. Mr. Gilmour qualified in 1927 and had been in business in Nottingham for more than thirty years. He collapsed and died while serving in his pharmacy.

GRIFFIN. — On September 21, Mr. Patrick J. Griffin, B.A., M.P.S.I., Tullow, co. Carlow. A native of Grange, Tullow, Mr. Griffin served his apprenticeship in Bolgers' pharmacy, Carlow, and after qualifying in 1924, managed Sewells' Medical Hall, Killarney, for six years before opening his own pharmacy in Tullow in the early 1930's. A few years later he transferred his pharmacy to the present premises. Aged 72, he had been in failing health for about a year but had been attending in his pharmacy up to about a month before his death. Mr. Griffin was an active member of the local Red Cross. His eldest son, Mr. P. J. Griffin, is a final year pharmaceutical student.

HILTON. — On October 1, Mr. John Hilton, M.P.S., 22 Gascoigne Gardens, Woodford Green, Essex. Mr. Hilton qualified in 1929.

MAKEPEACE. — On September 21 Mr. Harold Makepeace, aged 87, manager of the foreign department of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., from 1906 until his retirement in 1944. Born in Shrewsbury, Mr. Makepeace was educated at Wellington College. He served a four-year apprenticeship in pharmacy with H. J. Brough, West Kensington, London. He studied at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, under Mr. Watson Will, and qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1900. He joined Burroughs Wellcome & Co., in July 1901 and assumed responsibility for the foreign department five years later. During his long service he was largely responsible for the development of a wide network of overseas agents for the company.

MARSHALL. — At Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, suddenly, on October 15, Mr. Thomas Marshall, M.P.S., 23 Plewlands Terrace, Edinburgh. After qualifying in 1929, Mr. Marshall worked for a period in London. On returning to Edinburgh he joined St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association and became manager of the Tynecastle branch. In 1947 he established his own business at 47 Slateford Road.

O'RAWE. — On October 11, Mr. Gerald George O'Rawe, M.P.S.N.I., 8 Knockbreda Road, Belfast 6, Northern Ireland. Mr. O'Rawe qualified in 1928. He carried on business in Castle Street, Belfast 1, for more than 30 years.

THISTLETON. — On September 13, Mr. Gilbert Thistleton, M.P.S., 69 Crossland Road North, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs. Mr. Thistleton qualified in 1925.

TULLOCH. — On October 8, Mr. James Alexander Tulloch, M.P.S., 1236 Royston Road, Glasgow, E.3. Mr. Tulloch qualified in 1921.

EXPANSION PROJECTS

AN agreement of Scientific and Technical co-operation has been signed between Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and the Russian Government recently. The agreement which was signed by Sir Paul Chambers (chairman, I.C.I.) and Academician V. A. Kirillin (chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Science and Technology) on October 17 will last for five years and cover co-operation in

certain fields of scientific and technical development.

BECAUSE of the increased volume of sales by Westbrook Lanolin Co., Belg., the company has found it necessary to seek additional permanent sources of raw material. One source is the French textile company, Amedee Prouvost et Cie., who have recently become partners in the Belgian enterprise and are represented on the board of Westbrook Lanolin Co., Belge, by Mr. Michel de Waegenaere. The three English directors are Messrs. J. A. Thompson (chairman), G. F. Kitchen (managing) and D. A. Perkis. The sales policy of the company is directed by Mr. C. A. Griggs. Westbrook Lanolin Co., Bradford, state that this new association will enable the company to consolidate its position in the Common Market.

N.P.U. EXECUTIVE MEETING

Little progress reported on Kodak, Ltd., film discounts

DESPITE strong representations to Kodak, Ltd., about its failure sufficiently to help National Pharmaceutical Union members carrying appreciable stocks of colours film to mitigate the effect of the new price structure, little progress had so far been made it was reported at a meeting of the N.P.U. Executive in London on September 28. The Committee could not agree with the manufacturer's claim that the new discount scheme would be fair to most members and appropriate notes about the resulting problems would be prepared to help members. A campaign to attract new users to the clearing house scheme was reported "most successful." Over 1,000 applications had been received for a new brochure describing the advantages of the scheme, which had aroused widespread interest. More space and equipment were now available in the new headquarters to cope with the increased load resulting from the campaign. The activities of a market research firm in questioning householders about local suppliers of baby milk foods were considered. It was agreed that the position would be watched for developments that might affect the interests of members. Mr. W. Talvan Rees (chairman, Marketing Policy Committee) reported on the progress of N.P.U. products. Nu-Flask sales had continued to expand and were considered fully to justify the effort being put into the designs for 1967. The latest new product, Nu-Soft cotton wool puffs, had completed its performance and packaging trials, and would be available for national distribution later in the month. A market research survey carried out amongst members earlier in the year had shown that cotton wool balls were universally stocked and had pointed to the special requirements of retail pharmacies. Sets of showcards embodying a compelling winter-warmth theme were being sent through Maw's representatives to members who had forward-ordered N.P.U. hot water bottles. That range had sold remarkably well during the previous winter and estimates for the coming season had already been well exceeded. A

generous proportion of the 1967 budget was again being allocated for the provision of point-of-sale material. Reporting the numerous activities of the Publications Committee during the previous two months, its chairman Mr. T. G. Anwyl confirmed the arrangements for the 1967 series of staff training conferences. As expected, he said, the Minister of Labour had decided that in the administration of the Industrial Training Act that retail pharmacy would come under a single large training board responsible for the whole of distribution. The decision would be the subject of further discussions during the October meetings. The new system of fortnightly postings of N.P.U. publications had been well received by members, who were now able to give closer attention to the increasing range of material sent out. Inquiries for copies of the information leaflet on storage of biological products in retail pharmacy had been received from as far afield as Malta and South America. Chairman of the Local Organisations Committee (Mr. C. H. Smith) reported the interest that had been aroused by the experimental marketing/social evening being arranged for November 3 in conjunction with the Birmingham Branch. Plans were well advanced and it was hoped to arrange a series of such meetings during the current season.

WORLD TRADE

New Phosphate Plant Planned. — African Metals, African Explosives and Chemical Industries and Albright & Wilson, are forming a R1.5 million company, Polyfos (Pty.), Ltd., to start a new industry based on pure phosphoric acid. Using local phosphate rock, Polyfos will initially produce sodium triphosphate (a basic raw material in detergents) and monosodium phosphate (a soluble stock-feed additive), both of which are at present imported at a cost of R2 million per year. The factory will be sited at Amcor's Kookfontein works, which will supply the thermal phosphoric acid.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Controlled Release.—The most recent introduction by Armour Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, is Pentral 80. Each Tempule contains 80 mgm. of penterythritol tetranitrate in granular form. The granules are processed with three different coatings to release 20 mgm. of drug immediately, 30 mgm. after four hours and a further 30 mgm. by the end of eight hours. One Tempule morning and evening is claimed to give 24 hour protection against angina pectoris. Pack is a bottle of 100.

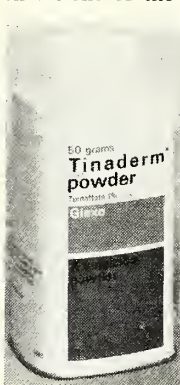
Rapid Acting Antidepressant.—Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddeston, Herts., offer Concordin as an effective and rapidly acting oral antidepressant agent. The company state that the product may be used in the treatment of all degrees of depression from mild neurotic reactions to severe psychotic depression. Concordin is offered in two strengths: salmon-red film-coated tablets each containing protriptyline hydrochloride 5 mgm. and white film-coated tablets of protriptyline hydrochloride 10 mgm. Packed in bottles of 100 the product is an S4B poison.

An Additional Presentation.—Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., Peter Road, Lancing, Sussex are offering Phyllox-G tablets containing theophylline sodium glycinat 60 mgm., ephedrine hydrochloride 12 mgm., and phenobarbitone 4 mgm. Phyllox-G is the counterpart of the recently introduced Phyllox syrup. The company state the tablets are well tolerated and are eminently suitable for the prophylaxis and treatment of bronchial asthma and chronic bronchitis. The basis of the treatment is to produce a consistently prolonged and dependable relaxation of the bronchi. However, the tablets should be used with caution in patients with cardiac decompensation, hyperthyroidism and angina pectoris, and in patients receiving digitalis. The dosage is one tablet three times a day and at bedtime if necessary. Packs are bottles of 50, 250, 500 and 1,000.

For Menstrual Disorders.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1. announce the introduction of a new product Tova for the treatment of menstrual disorders, associated with ovarian hormone dysfunction, by means of suppression of ovulation. One month's supply consists of 16 white tablets each containing ethinylloestradiol 0.1 mgm. and five pink tablets each containing ethinylloestradiol 0.1 mgm. and dimethisterone 25 mgm. A course is begun on the fifth day of the menstrual cycle, counting the first day of bleeding as day 1. One white tablet is taken daily for 16 days, followed by one pink tablet daily for 5 days. A treatment free period of 7 days follows, during which time bleeding usually occurs. The first white tablet of the next course is taken on the day following the 7-day treatment free period.

Where it is necessary to establish an arbitrary cycle, for example, in amenorrhoea or cases of prolonged heavy bleeding, treatment may be commenced on any day. Contraindications are fibroids, cancer of the breasts or genital tract, a history of, or predisposition to, thrombophlebitis. Tova should be administered under close medical supervision to patients with diabetes, hypertension, liver disease, renal disease, thyroid enlargement or thyroid disease and during corticosteroid therapy. Pack is a carton of 3 x 1 month's supply.

New Treatment For Athlete's Foot.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., have introduced Tinaderm cream and powder, each containing 1 per cent of tolnaftate, a new highly-active compound for the topical treatment of superficial fungus infections of the skin. The compound



was selected from some 3,000 naphthimides synthesised during a ten-year search for new fungicidal agents. Active against a range of acute and chronic dermatophyte infections of the skin, (including tinea pedis, cruris, corporis and manuum). Tinaderm is claimed to suppress symptoms in forty-eight hours, followed by the rapid clearance of infection, without likelihood of either irritation or sensitisation. It can be applied directly to raw areas of skin and has an immediate soothing effect. Trials have confirmed the wide margin of safety of tolnaftate and in three trials, involving a total of 242 patients with various dermatophytoses, Tinaderm was shown to be effective in 83, 91, and 92 per cent. of cases respectively. In tinea pedis specifically, it was effective in 92 per cent. of cases. In the occasional re-



fractory case, Tinaderm may be used concurrently with Grisovin-FP and it is also valuable as an adjunct to the treatment of ringworm of the nails. Pack of the cream is a 15-gm. tube and of the powder a 50-gm. sprinkler tin. Tinaderm preparations are manufactured and distributed by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, in association with Schering Corporation, U.S.A.

Antifungal Antibiotic.—London Rubber Industries, Ltd., Hall Lane, Chingford, London, E.4, have added to their list Candepin (candididin) vaginal ointment, specifically indicated for monilial vaginitis. It contains a dispersion of candididin powder equivalent to 0.6 mgm. per gram or 0.06 per cent. candididin activity in U.S.P. petrolatum. 3 mgm. of candididin is contained in 5 gm. of ointment or one applicator-full. For treatment one applicator-full of ointment is inserted high in the vagina, twice a day, in the morning and at bedtime, for 14 days. Treatment may be repeated if symptoms persist or reappear. Candepin vaginal ointment is supplied in 75 gm. tubes with applicator. A 14-day regimen requires two tubes.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

New Size.—Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., pharmaceutical division, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire, have introduced a new pack of 20 Savlon lozenges.

Fruit Flavoured and Chewable.—Citruvit tablets manufactured by Carter Bros., Glen Laboratories, Shipley, Yorks., contain vitamin A 4,000 i.u., vitamin D 550 i.u., and vitamin C 25 mgm. Each slide pack contains a variety of the fruit flavoured and chewable tablets. The flavours being orange, lemon and blackcurrant. Each pack contains 63 tablets.

New Flavour.—PM-Warrick, Seymour Road, London, E.10, have issued a new pack for their Diafrutes sugar-free pastilles, together with a new tangerine and white counter display outer. Each pastille provides only 1.7 calories, and Diafrutes have been specially formulated for diabetics and all those on a sugar-free diet. Each pack contains different flavoured pastilles—lemon, lime, orange, raspberry, tangerine, and the newly introduced flavour, blackcurrant.

FOODS

Now National.—Farley's Infant Food, Ltd., Torr Lane, Plymouth, have been encouraged by successful test marketing in the Tyne-Tees area to issue a new 18-rusk family pack.

Treatment of Sugar Intolerance.—Trufood, Ltd., London Road, Guildford, Surrey, have added two more products to their range of "synthetic" foods for the dietary treatment of certain metabolic diseases in infancy. They are Galactomin reduced fat (Formula 18) and Galactomin fructose formula (Formula 19). Both these foods are a modification of Galactomin (Formula 17). Galactomin reduced fat is marketed in a 14 oz. tin and Galactomin fructose formula in a 16 oz. tin.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Lemon Fragrance.—Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks, are now offering Nulon hand cream and body lotion in a lemon fragrance. The company state that lemon Nulon hand cream and body lotion retains the properties of normal Nulon "but is scented with the

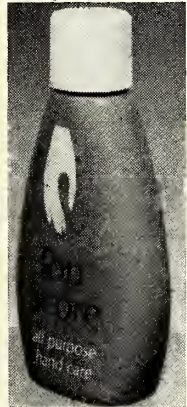
delightfully fresh, bitter-sweet fragrance of fresh lemons." Packs are a tube and small, medium and large bottles.

As a Separate Item.—Clairol, Ltd., 66 Baker Street, London, W.1, are introducing their Loving Care creme after-rinse sachet as a separate retail item from mid-October. The preparation hitherto has only been available with a full pack of Loving Care. The rinse is said to be not only a colour sealer, but an excellent conditioner and setting agent.

Aimed at the Teenage Market.—Unashamedly designed for the teenage market the Miss Disc range of products comprise a deodorant, hair, spray, Cologne and talc. The products are being backed by extensive advertising in teenage magazines. Since preparing the announcement set out in this issue Disky Cosmetics, Ltd., have decided upon a special introductory offer of 1s. 6d. off Miss Disc hair spray and the special deal price has been adjusted to 179s. 3d. excluding purchase tax. Distributors of the Miss Disc range of cosmetics are Biometica, Ltd., Barnet-by-Pass, Boreham Wood, Herts.

Dual-purpose.—Top Score is a new dual-purpose hand care cream developed by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. Combining the cosmetic qualities of a hand lotion with the protective properties of a barrier cream, it is simple to use, rubs in easily, leaving no tackiness on the hands, and it is also antiseptic. Packed in an unbreakable turquoise-blue bottle, Top Score comes in two sizes, 57 c.c. and 115 c.c.

Boots are making the product available to chemists throughout Britain.



SUNDRIES

For Travellers and Those who Stay at Home.—Morny, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, are now offering their bath soap 'traveller' 'a cake of luxury bath soap which comes complete in its own lightweight polystyrene container.' Messrs. Morny state that the 'traveller' is not just a wonderful aid to carefree travelling, the clip-on lid ensures that the perfume content of the luxury soap remains absolutely true down to the last wafer. The Morny bath soap 'traveller' is issued in four fragrances and four colours including French fern, sandalwood, lily of the valley and pink lilac.

Eye-dropper Teat.—To meet difficulties experienced by medical practitioners and the hospital services from the contamination of eye drops, William Freeman & Co., Ltd., Suba-Seal Works, Staincross, Barnsley, Yorks, have developed a Suba-Seal silicone eye-dropper teat. The teat complies fully, they say, with the 1966 supplement to the British Pharmaceutical Codex and is claimed capable of withstanding

repeated autoclaving at 115° for thirty minutes or of being sterilised in a hot-air oven at 150° for one hour. It also meets the requirements of B.S. 1679 with regard to water soluble extracts. Delivery is possible from stock of both ½-c.c. and 1-c.c. sizes.

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

Calf and Piglet Doser.—A mechanical "dispenser" pump recently introduced by Aerosol Research and Development, Ltd., Farlington, Hants, one of the companies in the aerosol division of Cope Allman International Group, is being used in a new Orojet series of veterinary dosers produced by Willows Francis, Ltd., Shacklewell Lane, London, E.8. The doser, which is used in treating scours and enteritis in piglets and calves, delivers a measured dose. It provides a convenient means of administering individual oral doses or of making precise additions to



feeds and is ready for instantaneous use unhindered by any release action. The container holds 210 mls.

TRADE NOTES

Capsules.—B. & P. Laboratories, Ltd., 9 Packington Road, London, W.3, undertake the formulation, filling and packaging of capsules to customers' own formulas or to standard formulations.

Supplies Delayed.—Hemosol Laboratories, Ltd., 32 Fitzroy Square, London W.1, regret that due to production difficulties, supplies of Hemosol are temporarily delayed. They hope to resume supplies within the course of the next two weeks.

Show-jumping Championship Award.—On the evening of October 5 the Ovaltine championship for the leading show jumper of the year took place as part of the Horse of the Year show, the spectators including twenty disabled children from the Pony Riding for the Disabled Trust and thirty Chelsea pensioners (ex-cavalry men). All were guests of the manufacturers, A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, and the trophy was presented to the winner by the wife of the company's managing director (Dr. Albert Wander).

Designed for the Pharmacist.—Elgastat Accessories, Ltd. are shortly launching a new deioniser specially designed and developed for the pharmacist and retail chemist. The B.111 Elgastat (pharmacist's model) produces purified water of consistent B.P. quality direct from an ordinary water tap. A unique feature of the deioniser is the automatic fail-safe device which switches off the supply of water before it can reach an unacceptable level of impurity and registers the volume drawn off. Another feature is the self-service display stand containing one pint polythene Top-it-up's of Elgalised (purified) water, which is supplied free with the Elgastat deioniser and is designed to draw attention to a more attractive and handy way of purchasing 'distilled' water for uses such as topping up batteries, steam irons, photography, doctors, midwives, and veterinary surgeons' requirements. The Elgastat hangs on a wall near a convenient tap and will produce thirty gallons of purified water at tap speed

from each ion exchange cartridge. A nation-wide cartridge exchange service ensures that supplies of purified water are always available irrespective of location. Cost of purified water works out at threepence per pint and supplies of one pint Top-it-up's can be obtained in boxes of twenty-four pieces.

Bonus Offers

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., Nottingham.—Fenox and Strepsils 12 invoiced as 11 on orders of 3 doz.; 12 invoiced as 10 on orders of 6 doz. Assorted orders minimum 1 doz. any product.

BELLAIR COSMETICS, LTD., Boardman Street, O'dham, Lincs. Topsy baby cream and aspirin 36 invoiced as 30.

CARTER BROS., Glen Laboratories, Shipley, Yorks. Citruvit introductory bonus 48 invoiced as 36.

GOYA, LTD., Badminton Court, Amer-sham, Bucks. Goya foam hand cream 12 invoiced as 11.

LLOYD'S PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., 36 Berkeley Square, London, W.1. 2 tubes Lloyds' adrenaline cream with display pack of 6 tubes of Bonjela.

LUSTY'S NATURAL PRODUCTS CO., LTD., 278 London Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex. G. & L. inhalant 13 invoiced as 12.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER) LTD., Dagenham, Essex. Phensedyl cough linctus 125 mil., Phensedyl capsules 25, Tixilyx children's cough linctus 125 mil., and Planidets lozenges 12. Ten invoiced as nine. From November 1 till February 28, 1967.

VICK INTERNATIONAL LTD., 10 New Burlington Street, London, W.1. Vick products in complete dozens 5 per cent. bonus. Till November 11.

Premium Offer

THE PHILLIPS, SCOTT AND TURNER CO. A pocket pack of Kleenex tissues is currently being offered free with all packs of Coldrex.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:
Rogers slide holder patent
Vi-Therma electric massage pad

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Small Consolation

SIR,—

'Take the rough with the smooth
forsooth!

Just typical M.o.H. bluff,

For he knows that he has the
smooth with the smooth.

And leaves me the rough with the
rough.

H.P.E.
Bucks

"A Plot?"

SIR,—Recently we ordered six pipe-clay triangles from a well known chemical and surgical wholesaler. Imagine our surprise when on opening the parcel six churchwarden clay pipes were revealed! Is this part of a diabolically ingenious plot on the part of the tobacco manufacturers to bring the anti-smoking campaign?

R. J. HAYHURST,
Nelson,
Lancs

Service Charge

SIR,—Your readers may be interested in this accompanying letter. Like many of our suppliers we are forced to acknowledge the uneconomic nature of small accounts. Maybe the faint-hearted (the possibly foolhardy) will be encouraged to follow our lead.

DEAR CUSTOMER,—For many years we have continuously absorbed the rising costs of portage, transport, clerical wages, stationery, postage and packing all necessary in maintaining delivery and account facilities. Now in addition we shall be especially hard hit by the selective employment tax since we rely extensively on part time staff to cover these activities. Rather than curtail this useful and essential service we have reluctantly decided to introduce a 2s. 6d. service charge on all future monthly statements amounting to less than £5. We feel sure that you will understand our reasons for coming to this contemporary decision and trust it will not disturb our normal good business relations built up over many years.

M. R. SHAW,
(BARNES CHEMIST)
London, S.W.1

"Traditionals" Supplied

SIR,—Please inform Xrayser (see C. & D., October 15, p. 367) we shall be pleased to supply him with small quantities of vanilla pods, oil of bergamot, oil of rosemary, and benzoin gum.

N. J. STOW,
Smalleys Wholesale Chemists, Ltd.
1 Whiting Street,
Bury St. Edmunds.

SIR,—We have over many years been much interested in Topical Reflections and the comments which so frequently bring such sound judgment and common sense to the prevalent problems. Xrayser's current problem of shortages rather pleases us in that the several items that he mentioned are all available in our pharmaceutical service, in the modest quantities that

retail pharmacists are in need of. It has become quite conspicuous that many national wholesalers are disregarding these less frequent inquiries in the ever-increasing keen search for profit only. Our congratulations and continued good wishes to Xrayser in his long time service to the pharmaceutical craft.

J. G. ROBINSON,
Northern Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.,
Bradford

Any Obligation?

SIR,—My old friend Jo Soap advocates a fee of sixpence for writing the name of the drug on the label of scripts endorsed "N.P." (C & D., October 15, p. 376). This works out at about £45 per hour since it takes two seconds to write each name, and I'm all for it if the Ministry can be persuaded to pay up. (I just cannot ask my local doctor friends to pay this money because they are my friends). No, there appears to be no law requiring us to obey these instructions—only plain common sense. If my doctors want "N.P." on the labels they get it. It helps the patients to differentiate between phenobarbitone and ephedrine, which is sometimes a good idea. If Jo wants to grouse about something, how about the Kodak decision to pay no compensation for stocks of films reduced on October 3? I lost £22 and the ironic part is that the prices were dropped because Kodak were making too much profit, and not because anyone had complained that this luxury line was too expensive!

C. H. PATRICK
Twyford
Berks

Purposeful Exercise

SIR,—Over the past two weeks I have had several letters from mothers telling us that they cannot obtain Infacare from their chemists, and telling me that when returning to the pharmacy they have taken, for example, one of our advertisements from the *Daily Telegraph*, they have been told "Oh yes, manufacturers frequently do this just to see if there is a demand for such a product." May I, in haste assure my pharmacy friends that this certainly is not so in this particular case. We are spending a very great deal of money in an exercise which has one purpose, and one purpose only, to send the mother into the pharmacy—repeat into the pharmacy—for a bottle of Infacare which we hope the chemist will be able to hand over the counter. We did our market survey long before we spent our first penny on Press advertising and we know the demand exists: I am sure that by now our chemist friends have seen the very clear evidence of this too.

H. A. H. CROWTHER, *Chairman*,
HADLEIGH-CROWTHER, LTD.
Reading

A Warning

SIR,—Would you publish this letter as a warning to retail pharmacists to be on their guard against engaging the service of assistants whose references they have been unable to verify. It has been reported to me that a young woman aged about 20 has disappeared from two pharmacies in the London area with stolen money—in one case a considerable sum from the week's takings. The woman who claims to be married, but is in fact single, usually says she has worked on a horse farm and has been involved in an accident with her "husband" some 21 months previously. Previous employment at a branch of a firm of multiple chemists in Cumberland is claimed. She has a north country accent and suffers from asthma. The police are anxious to interview the woman concerned. Any pharmacist whose suspicions are aroused should contact his local police station quoting the Camberwell Police Station as the reference.

M. J. WRIGHT, *Secretary*,
The National Pharmaceutical Union

'Nomen Proprium'

SIR,—The opponents of 'Nomen Proprium' forget two things:—(1) With private prescription it is universal practice to copy the prescription into a book, and write on the label a reference number by which the medicine may be identified in case of need. Since no record is kept of National Health Service prescriptions it is essential that the name of the medicine (in the absence of a reference number) should appear on the label. (2) Dispensing involves the presentation of medicines for a patient in such a way that an accurate dose may be taken. If no dose is indicated in the prescription it must be assumed that the prescriber has told the patient how to take the medicine, and there must therefore be no doubt in the patient's mind as to the identity of the medicine.

Any pharmacist who dispenses the following combination of small white tablets, labelled solely "The Tablets as directed", is guilty of professional negligence:—

"Rx Phenobarbiton gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mitte 50, as directed."

"Rx Neo-Naclex. Mitte 50, as directed."

"Rx Digoxin. Mitte 50, as directed." A third point made by those same opponents, namely that there is not time to write the name on the label, is so contemptible that it needs no answer. If you haven't time to dispense properly, it is time to look for another job.

H. V. ROBERTS

Poser Solution

THE prescription illustrated in our "Prescription Poser" series last week was for "one fingerstall."



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

No Fireworks

THOSE who expected or looked for pre-November fireworks at the meeting of the Branch Representatives of the National Pharmaceutical Union (see p. 393) found little or nothing that disturbed the scene. The Executive hardly felt an uncomplimentary ripple as the meeting progressed through its prepared schedule. Even with the advantages provided by the transference of the N.H.S. item from the fourth to the first place in the agenda those of the representatives who were critical of the N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee only managed to obtain limited and minority support for their views. It was difficult to ascertain whether that situation was due to the convincing report by Mr. E. T. M. David or the general realisation that in the circumstances the N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee had managed to curb the avarice of the Ministry and reach an agreement in terms that were possibly better than they might have been. Nevertheless most of the representatives' criticism was directed at the manner in which details of the recent changes in contractors' remuneration were announced. The assurance of the contractors committee chairman that such a procedure was unlikely to be repeated was in the end, generally accepted by the majority of the representatives. It was evident that both the Ministry and the Contractors Committee had become somewhat wiser after the event and that both would take appropriate steps and avoiding action on future occasions.

There appeared to be some support for the suggestion that two members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain should become members of the Contractors Committee, but it did not amount to a real challenge after Mr. David had given as his opinion that the Society could probably exert more useful influence from the 'outside'. That point of view is also likely to be extremely valid outside the National Health Service if ever professional matters have to be fought out with Government Ministries.

The warning given to the representatives of the impending local battles concerning dispensing doctors cannot be too strongly emphasised. Pharmacy has the opportunity to regain much lost territory in that matter, but it will only do so if the pharmacists appointed to the local committees are ruthlessly determined in their negotiations. They have the one great asset that the dispensing of prescriptions in a pharmacy is in many ways to the advantage of the patient. Those advantages should be made known to patients and repeated possibly

by a carefully planned campaign, in which all pharmacists could take part.

Other items on the N.P.U. Branch Representatives' agenda were in the main concerned with 'reports for information'. The N.P.U. staff training schemes, the work of the Pharmacy Assistants Training Board and the remit of the General Practice Advisory Committee are likely to appear as subjects on future agenda when the discussion may be more meaningful.

Although the meeting did not produce pyrotechnics of oratory or debate more than two hundred representatives were present confirming that a Sunday afternoon meeting was an experiment worth repeating.

Business Tenants and Options on Leases

A RECENT decision of the courts would seem at first sight to place business tenants in an invidious position in situations where they have failed to exercise an option granted to them by their leases for an extension of their tenancies.

Many leases contain an option entitling the tenant — on due exercise of the option — to an extension of the tenancy for a further term of years.

For the protection of the landlord, the options are usually hedged around with a number of conditions, some of which are important while others may be trivial. Whatever the nature of the conditions, each and every one of them must have been faithfully observed by the tenant in order to entitle him to exercise the option. That principle which is of long standing, but is apt to be overlooked by tenants, has once more been forcefully emphasised.

The lease in the case referred to was for a term of fourteen years, and under its terms the tenant undertook the obligation, among others, of keeping the whole of the interior of the premises in good and tenantable repair, to paint the interior at least once in every third year of the term, and in the last year of the term to paint, paper, and whitewash all such parts of the interior as were usually painted, papered, and whitewashed. The tenant was given an option to have a new lease for a further seven years at the end of his fourteen-years tenancy, provided that 'there had been due observance and performance of all the covenants in the lease.'

Almost every lease contains covenants in such terms and, where an option is granted, a proviso or condition of due observance and performance, as above, is common form.

The tenant in that case gave notice to exercise the option, but the landlords objected on the ground that, although the premises were in a fit state of repair, and the covenants had otherwise been complied with by the tenant, the tenant had committed a breach of his tenancy by failure to paint the interior of the premises as required. Whether or not the breach was a mere technical breach was irrelevant, and the court held that, because of the breach, the tenant had in fact lost the option, and was not entitled to the new lease he was claiming.

However, the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954 has also a bearing on the situation. It provides the tenant with other rights in the matter, and probably all that would happen would be that the tenant would lose his contractual right, under the lease, to a new tenancy.

his rights under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954 would not be in any way affected. The tenancy would terminate at the end of the fourteen-year term in one sense, but under the fiction of the law introduced by the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, the contractual tenancy would continue unless and until the tenancy was duly determined in accordance with the Act. The tenant in such a case need do nothing but sit tight and let the landlord make the first move, if he should think fit, by serving him with the statutory notice of termination under the 1954 Act. That notice would need to state whether the landlord was willing to grant the

tenant a new tenancy under the Act and on what terms; or to state, on the other hand, whether he was not so willing. In the latter event the grounds of the landlord's objection to the grant of the new tenancy, which must be confined to one or other of the statutory objections for a grant specified in the Act itself, would have to be stated. A tenant who receives such a notice would be well advised to consult a solicitor immediately, so as to avoid the risk of falling into one or other of the many pitfalls that the Act presents to the unwary, and hence losing the rights conferred on him by the Act.



"OPEN SHOP"

An unscripted commentary on the special problems of the pharmacist in general practice

By E. C. TENNER

WITH somewhat wearisome regularity we receive from our Executive Council the same stereotyped letter informing us that some doctor somewhere in England has been careless enough to lose or have stolen a pad of his prescription forms. Had we religiously kept all the communications, they would by now have required some sort of a filing system to store them, but since many have been unfortunately mislaid the problem has not arisen. Now I would suspect that a similar state of affairs applies in many pharmacies, and the fact that we have never as yet felt it necessary to refer to these letters strengthens my suspicions. It would seem that much time and money is wasted in sending them out at all, I suggest that it would be far better if Executive Councils were to devote their efforts to publishing at say monthly intervals a regular and up to date list of these doctors. That would eliminate the need for any filing system and also make it a practicable proposition to refer to the list when any prescription from another locality was presented.

A Case of Forgery

Whilst on the subject of prescriptions, we recently were concerned with a case of forgery. It was, of course, our old friend dextroamphetamine, and was somewhat complicated by the fact that the patient was quite regularly getting genuine supplies of the drug from his doctor. However on this occasion he sought to obtain a bonus supply by the simple procedure of adding it on to a prescription for another item. He had made quite a fair attempt at copying the doctor's atrocious handwriting, but it was spotted by our assistant pharmacist, and he was asked to call later. I think that the very request must have warned him, for he did not return, which was just as well for it took us some four hours to contact the doctor. The annoying part of the matter was that although we had explained the position fully to the person who answered our first telephone call, she had not passed on the message. I was somewhat relieved that none of us had to attend the court proceedings which followed, due apparently to the patient pleading guilty.

A Lesson

A few weeks ago one of our doctor friends, call him Dr. "A" came into the dispensary and handed to me a bottle of tablets which were obviously Mogadon. He said that they had been dispensed for his patient on August 10, but that he felt certain that he had not prescribed Mogadon. Since we no longer had the prescription, I suggested that the matter be postponed until I had obtained a copy from the pricing bureau. I therefore wrote to the bureau giving them the details of the patient and Dr. "A" together with

the stated date of issue of the prescription. I duly received a copy; it rather startled me for it was for Distalgesc, and whilst I would not claim that we never make a mistake, the immense difference in name and physical characteristics between Mogadon and Distalgesc were too much for me to believe. I accordingly phoned the bureau and asked them to make a further search of Dr. "A's" bundle and send copies of any other prescriptions which they might be able to trace for the patient. The next day to my great relief I received a copy prescription dated August 26 made out for Mogadon. That, of course, settled the matter so far as Dr. "A" was concerned, but it did point out to us that we could so easily have been trapped, as the prescription dated August 26 had been issued by one of his partners, Dr. "B" who, for some totally unknown reason, and luckily for us had used one of Dr. "A's" forms. You may be sure that should we have any future similar query we will request that the bundles of ALL the partners are searched.

Computation

For many years we have strongly supported a good product made by a well-known manufacturer who, I must admit, has reasonably supported pharmacy. Earlier this week the representative called and mentioned that the product was available on bonus terms, to which I replied that I would require eighteen dozen of one particular size, but none of the other sizes. I was quite disgusted when he replied that he would be unable to accept my order since their market research showed that the three sizes sold in certain proportions, and that I could only have a standard pack containing certain numbers of each size. I suppose that one could judge this to just another example of what one might term rule by computer, but personally I think it is shocking that a representative should be barred from taking quite a good order merely because either a machine, or some back room boffins, who have probably never interviewed a customer, should decide that because ten thousand shops sell X, Y and Z amounts of the various sizes of a product, each shop must sell those quantities divided by ten thousand. Such an assumption, as any pharmacist in general practice could prove to them, is just nonsense. In my dealings with my local colleagues through our buying group I am continually astounded at the quite fantastic variations in demand between the various shops. As an outstanding example I quote Paddi Pads of which our own branch shop certainly sells nearly twice as many as all the other shops in the group combined. However, since I suppose that the computer or the boffins are bound to be right, I will have to find another similar product to sell and hope that its makers will be more reasonable to deal with.

Statutory Committee

A NAME REMOVED, TWO CASES ADJOURNED

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain ordered the removal of the name of Arthur Edward Rowley from the Register of the Pharmaceutical Chemists. Mr. Rowley was informed by the chairman of the Statutory Committee (Sir Benjamin Ormerod) that if in the interim period reports were satisfactory an application for reinstatement would probably be considered favourably at the end of 12 months. Mr. A. C. Castle (solicitor) when placing the facts before the Committee, said that Mr. Rowley had been convicted of three charges of theft from his employers, the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., and information had also been received that two similar offences were admitted and taken into consideration by the magistrates. Mr. Castle said that in August 1963 Mr. Rowley applied to the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., for a post and after working in various branch pharmacies of the company he was put in charge of the branch at Upwell Street, Sheffield. Mr. Rowley's work in the conduct of the pharmacy was excellent. He was well liked both by customers and by fellow members of the staff. However, the superintendent received certain information which resulted in him checking the cash at the branch and he found certain deficiencies. When Mr. Rowley was challenged he admitted he had taken the money. Mr. Rowley was subsequently charged and appeared before the Sheffield magistrates, where he pleaded guilty, was fined and ordered to make restitution. The superintendent pharmacist of the Co-operative Society told the Statutory Committee that he had the greatest confidence in Mr. Rowley's pharmaceutical skill. When he was cross-examined, by Mr. Castle, Mr. Griffiths said, 'I would say Mr. Rowley is an exemplary type of fellow. He is a puzzle to me and I think he is to a lot of people . . . being a really meticulous fellow in his work . . . I was more or less horrified to find that this chap who had behaved so well over the two years could finally resort to this temptation.'

Restitution Made

Mr. Rowley, who was not represented before the Committee, said he had found himself in some financial difficulties and had taken the money, intending to pay it back. He had made restitution of the £55 as ordered. It had been paid for by his present employer. The employer, who also gave evidence, said that the pharmacist had told him of the relevant facts and added "We came to an agreement whereby I offered him a position, and the only stipulation was that no money matters were to be handled by him. They were to be in charge of the senior assistant there. Since then, I have been entirely satisfied with the way the pharmacy has been run. Mr. Rowley is a very exact character and things are done very

neatly, orderly and efficiently all the time."

Giving the decision of the Committee, Sir Benjamin Ormerod said that they had come to the conclusion that in view of the fact it was a second offence, the Committee had no alternative but to ask that the name should be removed from the Register. However, he told Mr. Rowley later that if after 12 months the report was satisfactory 'I think you can feel fairly hopeful about it.'

Adjourned for Twelve Months

The Committee adjourned an inquiry concerning a pharmacist who had been brought before the courts and had pleaded guilty to embezzling £270 6s. 6d., the property of his employers. He was placed under the supervision of a probation officer for two years, a condition of the probation being that he repaid to the employers the £270 6s. 6d. After having evidence from Mr. A. C. Castle and a police officer, SIR BENJAMIN ORMEROD said that one of the difficulties facing the Committee was that if restitution was not made by the pharmacist then there would be a breach of the probation and then the magistrates would consider the matter afresh. Sir Benjamin thought that at the present time it would be difficult if not impossible in the circumstances to consider the matter in such a way as to do justice to the pharmacist or to the public or to the society. The chairman said the Committee proposed to adjourn the inquiry until after the twelve months had expired to see what the circumstances were then. If the money had been paid and the Committee were satisfied the pharmacist was making amends for the wrong he did it was probable that a lenient view would be taken by the Committee as had been done in the court.

Another case considered by the Committee concerned a company, an authorised seller of poisons, that had pleaded guilty to, and was convicted at a magistrates court of selling Tyrozet, the sale not being effected by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. The company was fined £10 and ordered to pay £7 7s. costs. The notice of inquiry stated that from the facts leading to the conviction it appeared that the company's superintendent and a member of its board of directors might have been guilty of such misconduct as would render him unfit to be on the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists.

The company was represented by Mr. A. T. Smith, instructed by Thomas Flavell & Co. (solicitors). Mr. A. C. Castle (solicitor) appeared to put the facts before the Committee. He said that the pharmacist employed at the pharmacy when the offence took place was late arriving for duty although the pharmacy was open for business. The case was brought against the company to enforce the need and the statutory requirement of qualified control at all

times that a pharmacy was open. The superintendent pharmacist did not take an active part in the business. After hearing evidence from an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society and a principal of the company, SIR BENJAMIN ORMEROD said:—

'We have decided in the circumstances of this case that we will not exercise our right today to impose one or other of the sanctions provided. We are going to adjourn this matter for 12 months. At the end of 12 months, we shall require a certificate from the inspector and from the new superintendent pharmacist who must be here, that the business has been properly carried on, and we shall expect in that time that your clients will give every facility to the Society's inspectors whenever they come, as they will come, only at reasonable times.'

One Vital Condition

There is one other condition which we must make, that within a period of four months, your clients must appoint as a director, a new superintendent pharmacist and that must be reported to the secretary of the Statutory Committee. If it is done, the rest of the 12 months will go on as I have already set out. If it is not done, the case will be restored to the list and the Committee will then take any action it thinks proper.

The Committee has considered this matter very seriously, because they regard it as a very serious matter. Your clients' business, Mr. Smith, was the subject of an inquiry in 1958, and it was made very clear to them by the then chairman of this Committee (Sir David Cairns), that it was a matter of first importance that if you are carrying on a business as a pharmacist, you must have in that pharmacy a superintendent pharmacist who is responsible and, indeed, who is a director of the company, and as you know well enough, if these regulations are not carried out and offences of this kind are committed, this Committee may find it its duty in many circumstances to exercise one or other of the sanctions which are provided by the statute. We have a strong suspicion that these facts have been known to your clients all along and they have possibly been taking the risk when the pharmacist was late, or not available for some reason, of selling drugs and keeping the shop open when in fact it should have been shut, because there are only two alternatives and they must be impressed on your client forcibly.

These alternatives are that there must be a resident pharmacist in the shop or the shop must be shut. There is no other way. . . .

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In LIVERPOOL during July 416,497 prescriptions (263,986 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £193,656. Average cost per prescription was 111.59d.

Ulster Chemists' Association

SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, October 15, p. 370).

THE second and final business session of the conference was held on Sunday afternoon. Two papers were presented the first being on "Pharmacy and the Common Market," by Mr. Nicholas Herdman. It is here given in shortened version.

A PRACTICAL apprenticeship for European co-operation was provided by the Council of Europe, The Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. "Supranationality" already exists through them in an extremely crucial area. The Council of Europe, established in 1949, has not come to be as planned, the precursor of a European Parliament, but has provided a useful place at which delegates representing fifteen European countries (including the United Kingdom) may meet to discuss matters of common interest. It has also proved useful in providing certain technical services, of which the European pharmacopoeia is a good example. Discussion at the Council of Europe caused six of its member nations to form the European Coal and Steel Community, a pooling of the coal and steel industries of "the Six" that is controlled by a supranational "High Authority". It is usually considered that we in Great Britain "missed the bus" at that point, deciding not to join the Coal and Steel Community, of which the Common Market (E.E.C.) is the direct outcome. Economic aim of E.E.C. is to establish one single European market free of all tariffs and other trading restrictions, and to do so within twelve years. That objective now looks like being realised in nine years. The Treaty of Rome, 1957, formal instrument establishing E.E.C., provides also for the free movement of people, money and goods, for a common agricultural policy and the "harmonisation" of social services, all leading up finally to full economic union. Many thinking men believe that it will lend to full political union.

Simple Arithmetic

Pivotal point of the European Economic Community is, as its name implies, economic. Industrial research, development, production and sales today are of such a character that only a large guaranteed market can ensure a sound economy. The best guaranteed market for any country is its home market, which one assumes is politically under the control of its own government and thus likely to provide the best possible environment for a peaceful, fiscally unobstructed industry and commerce. Mass production, indeed automated and computerised production, need a market of high population. The two great powers in the world today have populations respectively of 181 million (United States) and 214 million (USSR). The Common Market has a population of

169 million. The United Kingdom population is 52 million. If we entered the Common Market its population would rise to 221 million. That is the crux of the matter—a matter of simple arithmetic, controlling costs of production and guaranteeing sales, and hence full employment and a decent standard of living.

The Common Market, is proving a most successful organisation. On July 1, 1968 a full customs union will have been reached. Statistics, widely published, show how the countries of the Common Market are prospering, how their standard of living, of social welfare (pensions, sickness benefit, family allowances) are superior to ours. Solicitude for the Commonwealth, if the United Kingdom were to enter the Common Market, is now inappropriate. Canada looks increasingly to the United States; Australia also. India seeks industrial autonomy. So do the newly independent countries of Africa. Some of them threaten to leave the Commonwealth. Some of them have suggested that Britain might be ejected from the Commonwealth. New Zealand is a special case. Two and a half million people of British descent dependent almost entirely upon their trade with the U.K., but the Common Market countries have stated their agreement to safeguard New Zealand's economic future in any entry of the U.K. to their organisation.

Favourable Signs

Attitudes by the U.K. and by the present Six, particularly France, have blown hot and have blown cold over recent years. The signs are that, given we can put our own house in order, official opinion on both sides of the House is in favour of as early as possible an entry into the Common Market.

Coming now to pharmacy, its state as a profession in the United Kingdom is in my opinion deplorable. That many U.K. pharmacies are reasonably prosperous cannot be denied. Few have reached that state through professional activities. The absence of any monopoly in the supply of medicines, of any restriction in the location and number of pharmacies, of any impediment upon owning more than one pharmacy—all those things have forced most of us into activities of which any truly professional man might well be ashamed. Our explanation for the gallimaufry in the goods we sell is basically to be commended. In keeping our financial heads above water we have been able to continue to place at the service of the public our special knowledge of the character, action, uses and preparation of medicines. But our status is low. As retail trading becomes increasingly a kind of circus of special offers, cut prices and promotional gimmicks we professionally trained men see our status—because we must fight this cruel competition with the enemy's

squalid weapons or go bankrupt—we see our status, based on our visual image, go ever lower. The great puzzle is that, acting as a closed profession with statutory responsibility for examination and registration, we have resisted all temptation to reduce our academic standards. The past generation has seen a pharmaceutical revolution in the discovery of new remedies, and the medical profession has the greatest difficulty in keeping up with advances. We pharmacists used to provide the prescriber with the medicines he had learnt at his medical school to prescribe. Now the pharmaceutical industry tells the prescriber about something new and persuades him to ask you for it.

Contrast

I have drawn this rather dispirited picture of the British pharmacist in order to contrast it with that of our professional brethren in the Common Market. The conditions I will describe are generally applicable to all European countries from Greece to Iceland but, to our regret, they by-pass the British Isles. Most of the conditions for the practice of a decent worthwhile professional existence have existed for several centuries in the rest of Europe. Limitation of pharmacies, university faculties of pharmacy, restriction to pharmacists of the distribution of medicines and medicinal substances, restriction to pharmacists of the ownership and management of pharmacies, prohibition of "branch" pharmacies... all these, in some form or another, are written into the statutes of every European country except the United Kingdom. The statutes demand duties and responsibilities in exchange for the privileges they provide. Over the centuries that way of life has given our *confrères* a place in their communities that many of us might well envy. The pharmacists of continental Europe are assured of their position, given credit for their academic training and knowledge, accepted by the other professions as co-equal with them. Among their problems not least is that they are being insidiously assailed by the manufacturers of popular remedies who, knowing pharmacies to be their only retail outlet, are bringing their merchandising guns to bear on each.

Article 57 of the Treaty of Rome provides for the eventual "mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of qualifications," the directives "for the co-ordination of the legislation, regulations and administrative rules of member states as regards persons taking up non-wage-earning activities." The Article specifically mentions the pharmaceutical profession, specifies that voting upon its harmonisation must be unanimous, and lays down that the progressive removal of restrictions shall be dependent upon co-ordination of the conditions for



Left to right: Mrs. E. A. Brocklehurst; Mrs. J. K. McGregor; Mr. W. R. Knox (chairman, Portrush Urban Council); Councillor N. Black; Mr. J. K. McGregor (a member of the U.C.A. Executive); Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst (chairman, National Pharmaceutical Union) and Mrs. Knox.

exercising the profession in the various member States.

Rearguard Action

If and when the United Kingdom enters the Common Market the pharmacists in the other member States will be confronted with a British profession which, through unfortunate historical accident, has had to fight a not always successful rearguard action against *laissez-faire* and the resultant deterioration of standards. Happily we have a course of study and a qualification by examination which compares favourably with that of any other country. That one fact makes it possible for British pharmacists to enter with dignity into the comity of pharmacists in the E.E.C. It would be illogical to expect our Common Market *confrères* to lower their present standards of professional behaviour or to wish to relinquish any of the status and privileges they have earned and been granted over the centuries. One cannot believe that any British pharmacist would be unwilling to exchange his present place in society and his present sources of income for the greater status and more professionally acquired income in the rest of Europe. It is my considered opinion that the greatest hope, perhaps the only hope, of British pharmacists to achieve the dignity and position which is their academic and historical right is in Britain becoming a member State of the European Economic Community.

I am conscious of many facets I have ignored. I have not touched upon the hospital pharmacist or the pharmacist in industry. I have reluctantly omitted any reference to the changing responsibilities of pharmacists as treatment gives place to prevention of disease through advances and the redeployment of social services. I have only fleetingly referred to the pharmacist as the information link between the research of the industry and the prescribing of the physician. I mention these matters in the belief that they are all relevant to the future of our profession, practised—as I am certain it will be—within a harmonised profession embracing most of Europe, economically and perhaps in some ways politically much more united than it is today.

What is the official attitude of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to Common Market entry? In 1962, when U.K. membership of E.E.C. appeared imminent, the Council of the

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain issued a statement setting out the situation of British pharmacy as they saw it in relation to the Treaty of Rome and the E.E.C. At the same time the Council wrote to the Minister of Health giving the Society's views on the attitude the Government should adopt in the event of the U.K. entering the Common Market. Briefly, the Council stated that they would expect to continue to be the body responsible for admitting foreign pharmacists to the Register to be responsible for any conditions required of them, and would expect British pharmacists to be admitted to the countries of the Six on similar terms. The Council added that it had no reason to think that such a policy would not find acceptance in the E.E.C. Giving reasons for their belief the Council addressed the Minister in the following terms:—

THERE is no doubt that the position of pharmacy in the Six is more in keeping with the aspirations of British pharmacists than it is in this country. There is also no doubt that the pharmacists of the Six are apprehensive about the effect of the entry of Britain into the Community which, they feel, might strengthen influences harmful to the maintenance of their professional way of life. It would, in the Council's view, be a great disservice to the pharmaceutical profession and the public if the entry of Britain into the Community were used as an argument for depriving pharmacists in the Six of the safeguards which they now have as compared with their colleagues in this country and in so doing prevent the possibility of British pharmacy moving in their direction."

The letter concluded with the hope that the Government would press for the unofficial pharmaceutical group of the Six, at which the Society has an observer to be officially recognised as an advisory body to the Community.

I hope that I may have been, for some younger pharmacist, the humble instrument by which his attention is drawn to the wider life of Europe, the birthplace of his civilisation and the hope of his future.

Questions to the Speaker

MR. T. S. PURCE, Belfast, asked what would be the machinery of limitation of pharmacies. In part, replied MR. HERDMAN, normal wastage, perhaps by more partnerships. Perhaps methods were even discussed in the forthcoming medicines legislation.

Asked by MR. W. H. IRWIN, Belfast, if that would involve pharmacy in action under the Restrictive Practices Act, he said that any profession implied a restrictive practice but the Act was concerned almost solely with prices.

Mrs. A. S. G. Watson, Belfast, did not welcome entry into the Common Market. The standard of training in the U.K., she said, was as good as any in Europe. Even if pharmacy gained status from the change, would it be good for the country as a whole? Even in pharmacy there might come pressure from, say, Italian pharmacists, to set up in practice in Northern Ireland. MR. HERDMAN replied that the better social welfare standards in Common Market countries were worth seeking. He discounted the likelihood of any influx of foreign pharmacists affecting the practice of pharmacy in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. To MR. J. K. MCGREGOR, Belfast, he gave an outline of the early developments that made pharmacy a highly reputed profession in European countries. Limitation of pharmacies in Europe, he told MR. J. MCMILLAN, Portrush, was based on population.

To MR. J. PAUL, Newry, who asked whether European pharmacists were not apprehensive that association with Britain in the Common Market might debase their standards, he said that the evidence was, from Germany, that after limitation of pharmacies had been broken under American pressure after the war, they were now gradually getting back to it. He agreed with MR. W. H. IRWIN, Belfast, that some groups of pharmacists would gain less than others from entry into the Common Market.

MR. W. F. GINN, Ballymoney, proposed a vote of thanks to an "erudite" speaker.

PHARMACY'S FUTURE

MAKING it clear that he spoke as a pharmacist and was in no way giving the views of the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board, MR. A. W. KERNAHAN (Drug Pricing Bureau) spoke on the "Future of Pharmacy in the Health Service."

As the law stood at present, he said, the Board could only make arrangements for pharmaceutical services with chemists, meaning one who held a licence from the Ministry of Home Affairs to keep open shop, the only exceptions being dispensing doctors and dispensing dentists. The Board had no power to include a pharmacist in a health centre or to provide premises for a pharmacist to rent. His view was the present arrangements would still not be satisfactory in ten, fifteen, twenty years. Many present businesses were too small or could not be made suitable. There were far too many chemists to give a satisfactory service and some were completely uneconomic. Their siting was haphazard. It was often related to the present situations of doctors' surgeries, but doctors were on the move—trying to get to grips with present day conditions and to plan for the future. The doctors realised that they must radically alter their ideas if they were to give a good service to their patients and have a reasonable

life themselves. They were therefore planning to go more and more into health centres and group practices. At the same time many local-authority health services were being integrated with general-practitioner and even specialised services. That meant patients would be changing their habits in visiting the doctor. At the same time doctors were finding ever greater difficulty in coping with modern drugs and prescribing. Pharmacists were often amazed and even horrified at prescriptions they were asked to dispense, but to whom could the doctor turn for help?

Keeping Up-to-date

He should be able to talk to the pharmacist — any pharmacist. But was the chemist really ready to receive him and help him? Had they all the latest editions of the Pharmacopoeia and Codex, their addenda and other works of reference? Did they all get and read the *C. & D.* and other pharmaceutical periodicals? No one could be expected to carry in his head all the information that poured out, but all should know where to turn quickly for it. That meant devoting regular time to reading and keeping up to date. The fact that one qualified in, say, the middle thirties did not mean that today's new pharmaceutical information need be double Dutch. One must equip oneself not to drop behind.

MR. KERNAHAN said the present position whereby many pharmacists regarded themselves as mere tablet counters arose from their preoccupation with the purely sales side, and especially with non-pharmaceutical goods. The day was coming when the majority of those items would not be purchased from the chemist for he would not be able to compete on price with the big shops. By and large, the speaker believed, the days of the small trader were numbered.

The pharmacist must make up his mind whether he wanted to be a pharmacist or an ordinary trader. Many in business today as chemists would be happier trading, leaving pharmacy to the smaller number who would concentrate on it. Many today could divide their premises, putting all the pharmaceutical part in one half and all the rest in the other. A good girl could look after the non-pharmaceutical part, leaving the pharmacist to practise pharmacy in true pharmaceutical manner. The result would be something approaching the Continental pharmacy. If the pharmacist wanted to be treated and paid as a professional man he must give a professional service in professional surroundings. He must both look and be truly professional.

Pharmacists were claiming that they were the only people qualified to sell all drugs. Before that could be true no sale of aspirin tablets would have to be made without reference to the pharmacist.

If all the opportunities were grasped firmly and requisite changes made pharmacy's future could be better than its past. A reasonable standard of living and greater satisfaction in the work would be the norm for years to come. Premises would have to be improved

and pharmacies, like others, would have to comply with the Shops and Offices Act. Each employee must have an air space provision of 400 cu. ft. The time was coming when all engaged in the Health Service would have to provide a high standard of premises, with, for example, proper waiting space for customers with prescriptions.

Some way must be found to integrate pharmacy into the health-centre complex, but it must be a place in which the sale of goods was completely secondary. To have pharmacists in health centres as employees was not the only solution. The doctor in such centres was not an employee but an independent contractor renting facilities. A health centre could relieve a contractor of much worry over capital expenditure. He could share staff. He would meet every day colleagues in his own and allied professions and could thus work much more efficiently. The patient gained immeasurably. Why should not the pharmacist go in as an independent contractor? Pharmacists meeting doctors all the time would have some opportunity to "educate" them in drug matters and everyone would benefit.

To those who would rather soldier on as they were he asked how long it would be before a change was forced on them. The cost of drugs in the Health Service was unnecessarily high. It suited the manufacturers. Everybody was being encouraged to take more drugs, and the pharmacist was caught up in that sales drive. Now was the time to plan for the future. Only when pharmacists were providing the better standard of service that was called for would they become entitled to a higher standard of remuneration. If there were, on the other hand, ever signs that the pharmaceutical service was breaking down, the Government already had powers under the 1948 Act to step in.

Points from the Discussion

Was the speaker suggesting action individually, by the Association or by the Pharmaceutical Society asked Mr. J. A. BROWN, Belfast. The reply was that the first step should be to get the law changed.

MR. J. WRIGHT, London, suggested that health centres should not include pharmacies except where the service provided by local chemists was inadequate. A nationalised pharmaceutical service would be expensive to the community. MR. KERNAHAN pointed out that he had not discussed that possibility. He was suggesting chemists should go into health centres as contractors, not employees. He had not studied relative costs, but working in health centres would bring the pharmacist nearer the doctor. At present there was cut-throat competition in Northern Ireland and that was bad.

While MR. E. O'HARE, Londonderry, agreed that a nationalised pharmaceutical service could be pretty expensive to the State, he thought the contractor service could be made more efficient. At present the contractors were too numerous. Some planning was necessary but planning implied more secure rewards.



Mr. Brendan Smith, secretary of the Ulster Chemists' Association.

MR. W. F. GINN, Ballymoney, held that criticism that the public was not well served, or that chemists were not co-operating with doctors, was unfair. The pharmacist was often giving extra help or advice to the prescription customer. MR. KERNAHAN said that unfortunately there were areas in which pharmacist/doctor co-operation was far less than in Ballymoney, in some places non-existent. He would like to see pharmacists advising medical practitioners on drugs.

MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST, as a pharmacist from Great Britain, was disturbed at the suggestion that pharmacy could not be practised from shops. There was no reason to suppose it could be better done in health centres. The prospect of a career in a health centre would not be attractive to young pharmacists. The standard of retail practice should be raised.

Need for Co-operation

Most pharmacists, said Mr. W. H. BOYD, Belfast, would like to develop the pharmaceutical side but the cash was not there to do it. The problem would eventually be solved but the need was for co-operation and capital. Health centres did not seem to be the answer. They were not working too well at present, and the provision of medicines from the centres was involving patients in long waits. MR. KERNAHAN agreed that that was the situation today, but would it go on? More and more doctors were now seeing patients by appointment, spreading the dispensing load over the working day.

MR. J. A. BROWN said that in re-development schemes in areas where too many pharmacies existed at present a limitation on the number of premises offered as retail pharmacies might be a useful step in the right direction.

A reasonable size for premises, MR. KERNAHAN told Mr. J. C. WELLWOOD, Belfast, might be 2,000-3,000 sq. ft. With rents at around £2 per sq. ft. that demanded a large turnover. For a pharmacy with less emphasis on sales less space would be needed.

The pressure for health centres, said MR. H. G. CAMPBELL, Ballymoney, was coming less from doctors than from local authorities. Would the patient be better served from them? He could not see that they were good either for patient or for pharmacy. MR. KERNAHAN countered that five

pharmacies in Ballymoney, as at present, were too many. That meant five stocks, when perhaps two would suffice. In ten years' time to sell any pharmacy would be difficult. He told Mr. N. A. J. ANDERSON, Portadown, that the patient must always be free to go to any pharmacy for his medicines.

If all dispensing in Belfast were from fifty health centres, said MRS. T. I. O'ROURKE, Belfast, what about sales of poisons, household remedies, etc.? MR. KERNAHAN said there would be nothing against selling those things

from pharmacies in health centres, especially under the "hired space" system he had suggested.

MR. W. J. GRAY, Stewartstown, saw no future for pharmacy without limitation of Health Service contracts. The reply from Mr. Kernahan was that while the Board would welcome such limitation it had no powers to limit the number of contracts.

Legislation for any change in that situation would, under the Government of Ireland Act, need to come from Westminster, said MR. BOYD. There

would be no difficulty if Britain secured the legislation.

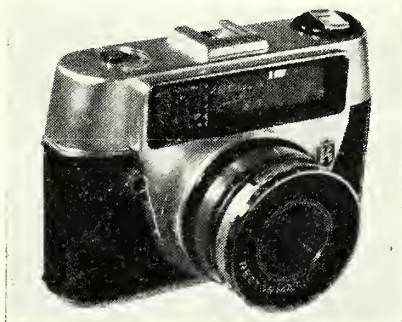
The present excess of pharmacies would dwindle overnight, said Mr. O'Hare, if every pharmacy were compelled to employ two pharmacists. That would also make possible a reasonable working week for each pharmacist in the business but possibly longer hours of service to the public.

The session ended with a vote of thanks to the speaker proposed by MR. R. G. MACAULAY, Portrush, and seconded by MR. T. S. PURCE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Marking of Rapid film.—The spread of the Rapid system of film-loading has induced film manufacturers to come to an international agreement on the marking of Rapid films at the end of the roll. A circular hole after the letters "EXP" (for "exposed") indicates that the film is black and white. A colour-reversal film is known by a slot between the letters EX and P, and a triangular mark before EXP means the film is a colour-negative. The codification is specially needed by processors because the system does away with re-winding after exposure and the cassette gives no information on the film-type.

Fully Automatic Projector.—A new Minolta Super-8 projector has been introduced by Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Film is automatically threaded on to the take-up reel. The projector



Regula range of Photopia, Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs. The shutter is a more versatile version of the Rectomat, one of the first fully programmed shutters to be designed. Designated the Rectomatic 350, it has a selection of speeds from 1/30—1/350 sec. plus B, cross-coupled to apertures ranging from f/2.8 to f/16. When set for fully automatic operation immediately before the exposure is made, the shutter speed and aperture combinations are locked by the first pressure on the trigger release. The exposure lock may be used to advantage on both the automatic and semi-automatic systems. It allows the user to close right in on the subject, take a reading of the important section of the scene to be photographed, then, holding the release in the "exposure lock" position, to return to his shooting position and photograph the whole scene. For use with semi-automatic control a window on top of the camera shows the speed/aperture combination suited to the lighting conditions. The settings indicated in the window are simply "matched" on the single-ring control of the shutter. The exposure meter has a film speed range of 12 to 400 ASA. Lens is the 45-mm. Colour Isonar.

Lower Colour Film Prices.—Agfa-Gevaert, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, have announced price reductions covering a wide range of colour films with effect from October 17. New retail prices are as follows:—

AGFACOLOR CT 18, GEVACOLOR R 5 transparency films, 35-mm. Rapid cassette, 17s.; 127, 120,* 620 roll film, 15s. 6d.; 20-exposure 35-mm. cassette, 20s. 8d.; *36-exposure 35-mm. cassette, 29s. 10d. (*Also available in Agfacolor CK 20 artificial light film).

AGFACOLOR CT 13 S, CK 17, GEVACOLOR R 5 cine films Double 8, 25-ft., 24s. 1d.; 16-mm. 100-ft. (not CK 17),

69s. 9d.; Super 8, 50-ft. (CK 17 only), 27s. 5d.

AGFACOLOR CN 17 S, GEVACOLOR N 5 colour negative films, 35-mm. Rapid cassette, 7s. 10d.; 127, 120 and 620 roll film, 7s. 4d.; 12-exposure 35-mm. cassette, 6s. 11d.; 20-exposure 35-mm. cassette, 8s. 6d.

Retail prices are unchanged for CN 17 Universal negative film, CT 13 S Movex 33-ft. cassette and CT 13 S 16-mm. Siemens cassette.

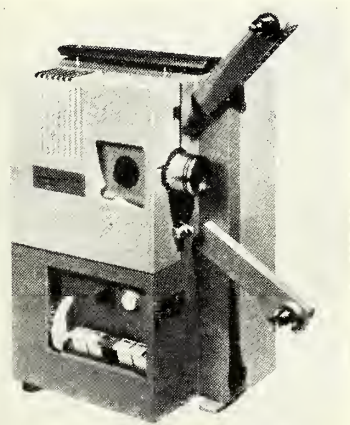
PACKAGING NOTES

All-purposes Hot Melt.—A new advance in pressure-sensitive bonding is claimed for a range of all-purpose pressure-sensitive hot melts introduced by Associated Adhesives, Ltd., Knights Road, London, E.16. The formulations may be used with most packaging materials, including foils, plastic films and varnished and lacquered surfaces, and as melt-applied coatings for pressure-sensitive labels and tapes. Materials coated with the new adhesive may be subsequently bonded to other surfaces on contact only, so that bonus-offer labels may be quickly and simply attached to the package.

To Speed Filling.—A new Swedish machine, the Hermic X, was recently installed at the Phillips, Scott and Turner factory in Newcastle. One of the first



in the U.K., it replaces two other slower machines. The Hermic X with 8 girl operators fills the wax-lined packs of Sona tonic bath salts at the rate of 60 cartons per minute. Carton and liner are filled and closed simultaneously in one operation.



has an f1.4 Rokkor lens with zoom range of 17-30 mm. and is treated with "the Minolta exclusive process—double achromatic coating" which, the makers claim, improves overall colour fidelity and definition. The variable-speed motor can be adjusted for any projection speed from 12 to 24 f.p.s. For single-frame projection an additional heat filter is brought into position. Automatic cut-off prevents the bulb being switched on without the motor running. The hinged lamphouse/film track cover protects the film track, gate, lens and lamp housing and provides easy access to those components.

A Camera With Exposure Control.—A three-way exposure control system is featured in the Olymatic IA—the latest camera to be introduced into the

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19: Trading in all sections of the market was again at a low level during the week, so much so that it was often impossible to establish a price for some of the commodities in short supply.

SENEGAL, for instance, was being quoted from 29s. to 36s. per lb. for spot material and shipment offers had an even wider spread. ACONITE was twopence per lb. dearer in both positions and STYRAX moved up sixpence per lb. on the resumption of shipment offers at higher levels than previously. STROPHANTHUS *Kombe* seeds remain in short supply and a considerably higher figure than the last established one is now being quoted for any available supplies. Tinnevely hand-picked SENNA PODS were about twopence lb. dearer. Among CRUDE DRUGS to decline in price were Cape ALOES (down by 5s. cwt.); QUILLAIA (by 10s. cwt.); STAR ANISE (5s. cwt.); PERU BALSAM (sixpence lb.); BELLADONNA LEAVES (threepence lb.) and TURMERIC (2s. 6d. cwt.). Costa Rican and Colombian IPECACUANHA were both easier by varying amounts, Chinese MENTHOL was further reduced, but WITCH HAZEL LEAVES for shipment were dearer at 6s. 6d. lb. against 6s. previously. GINGER from Nigeria was reduced by 15s. cwt., but Jamaican advanced 10s. Indian VALERIAN was down 10s. cwt. on the spot.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, Formosan CITRONELLA was one penny per lb. lower and LEMONGRASS, sixpence kilo down. PALMAROSA and PATCHOULI showed substantial falls. There was an all-round reduction in Chinese and Brazilian PEPPERMINT oils to make the values for spot and forward 11s. 9d. lb. from both origins.

There were no price changes in PHARMACEUTICAL and FINE CHEMICALS. The announcement by the Board of Trade in June that consideration was being given to an application for anti-dumping duty to be imposed on THEOPHYLLINE (and its HYDRATE) originating in West Germany, has now been extended to cover material emanating from East Germany.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

EPHEDRINE.—ALKALOID nominally 6s. 9d. per oz.; SULPHATE, 5s. 9d. and HYDROCHLORIDE, 4s. 9d. per oz.; METHYL EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE, 388s. kilo.

ETHER.—Per lb. in winchesters; B.P. TECHNICAL B.S.S., 5-cwt. 2s. 9d.; (4s. 4d. per litre). In drums the price is 2s. 1d. per lb. ANAESTHETIC, B.P., 6-cwt., 3s. 11½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 7½d.

GLUCOSE.—MONOHYDRATE, B.P., powder 71s. 6d. per cwt., delivered in 1-ton lots; ANHYDROUS, 134s. LIQUID, 43° Baumé, 54s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. per cwt. for 5-drum lots according to district.

GLYCERIN.—Chemically pure, B.P. (per cwt.).

	Over 25 tons		5 tons and under 25 tons		1 ton and under 5 tons		Under 1 ton
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
TANK WAGONS							
10-14 tons	186	0	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 tons	187	6	189	6	—	—	—
DRUMS							
5 cwt.	190	0	192	0	195	0	201
22 cwt.	193	0	195	0	198	0	204
TINS							
56 lb.	197	0	199	0	202	0	208
28 lb.	219	0	221	0	226	0	235
14 lb.	223	0	225	0	230	0	239

Minimum delivery 2½ cwt. Drums charged and returnable. Tins and cases free. Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1.2627 are 181s. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10-14 tons.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—Per kilo in 50-kilo lots; CALCIUM, B.P.C., 28s. 2d.; IRON, 33s. 7d.; MANGANESE, N.F.X., 49s. 7d.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 8s. 6d.; SODIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 5s. 11d. and powder, B.P.C., 1949, 18s. 8d.; GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID, 200 per cent., 10s. 8d.

HISTAMINE.—The ACID PHOSPHATE is £200 per kilo.

LACTOSE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton delivered in the United Kingdom.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE.—Per kilo, £95.

PARALDEHYDE.—B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PHENOL.—Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. LIQUID, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56-lb. returnable tins.

POTASH SULPHURATED.—Lump, B.P.C. 1959, 8s. 2d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE.—(Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt. 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—50-kilo kegs, 6s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—50-kilo cases, 5s. 6d. per kilo for crystals or powder.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 7d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—Pellets, B.P. 9s. 6d. per kilo; sticks, 15s. 5d.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE.—In kegs, 50-kilos, 3s. 8d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE.—Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of powder, 8s. 4d. per kilo, GRANULAR, 8s. 10d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE.—1-cwt. 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE.—B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—50-kilo lots, 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

PREDNISOLONE.—ALCOHOL and ACETATE from 7s. per gm.

PREDNISONE.—One-kilo lots, ALCOHOL and ACETATE, 6s. 6d. per gm.

PROGESTERONE.—Price is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

QUININE.—British material in 1,000-oz. lots per oz.; SULPHATE, B.P., 1963, 21s. 7d.; BISULPHATE, 21s. 6d.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 30s. 3d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 8d. ALKALOID, 29s. 11d. and HYDROBROMIDE, 26s. 11d. 14s. per kilo in kegs.

SODIUM ACETATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilos, 4s. 0½d. per kilo.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—One-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P., 1-cwt. bags £19 3s. per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM BROMATE.—50 kilo lots, 12s. per kilo, 1,000 kilos, 9s. 6d. per kilo.

SODIUM CARBONATE.—(Per cwt.), B.P.C. exsiccated, 1-cwt., 90s.; 5-cwt., 85s.; 1-ton, 80s.

SODIUM CHLORIDE.—Vacuum dried, 172s. 9d. per ton in paper sacks for 6-ton lots, delivered London.

SODIUM FLUORIDE.—B.P.C., 1934, 50-kilo kegs, 9s. 9d. per kilo.

SODIUM FORMATE.—50-kilo lots, 6s. 4d. per kilo

SODIUM HYDROXIDE.—FLAKE, £36 15s. per ton in 8-ton lots, STICKS, B.P. 1958, 50-kilos, 12s. 7d. per kilo in 5-kilo tins; PELLETS, 5s. kilo for 250-kilo lots.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE.—B.P. grade £48 per ton. Commercial grade less 10s. per ton.

SODIUM NITRITE.—B.P.C., 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 9d. per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 105s. for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

SODIUM PERBORATE.—(Per ton). TETRAHYDRATE (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen), £142 5s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £134 15s. in 1-cwt. bags; PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE (minimum 15 per cent. available oxygen) is £309 15s.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE.—(Per ton), £173 15s. in kegs (bags £7 10s. per ton lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM ACID PHOSPHATE.—B.P. crystals 5s. 10d. per kilo; powder, 7s. 7d.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 11d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s.; 1-cwt., 4s. 4d.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. from £15 per ton as to crystal, B.P. exsiccated about £66 per ton, ex works.

SODIUM SULPHITE.—Four-ton lots; photo. quality, £30 per ton in bags.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE.—In 4-ton lots, £36 per ton ex works.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Pharmaceutical quality from 28s. to 35s. per cwt. in carboys ex works.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb. 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent., pH 9.3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, pH 9.9 40 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

ZINC CARBONATE.—25-kilo lots, 4s. 7d. per kilo.

ZINC CHLORIDE.—B.P.C. 1954, cake, 15s. 5d. per kilo; sticks, 19s. 2d.

ZINC OXIDE.—Two-ton lots, B.P. grade, are now £131 10s. per ton; 1 ton, £132 10s.

ZINC PEROXIDE.—One-cwt. lots of B.P., 5s. 3d. per lb.

ZINC SULPHATE.—B.P., 50 kilos, 3s. 6½d. per kilo.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 11d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 8d., c.i.f.

ALOE.—(Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 235s.; shipment, 230s., c.i.f. and Curacao, 280s. spot shipment, 275s., c.i.f.

ANISE.—Chinese STAR, 145s. per cwt. spot, duty paid, f.a.q. for shipment, 117s. 6d., c.i.f.

ANNATTO.—Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 235s. per cwt.; shipment, 225s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—(Per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, 28s., c.i.f.; spot, 28s. 6d. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 13s.; shipment, 9s., c.i.f.; PERU: easier at 17s. 6d.; spot: shipment, 17s. 3d., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 4s. 9d. per lb., spot: shipment, 4s. 3d. c.i.f. HERB, 3s. 6d., spot. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZON.—Sumatra block B.P.C., spot £27 per cwt.

CAMPOR.—B.P. powder for shipment, 4s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 5s. 9d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.). Alleppy greens 22s. 6d., spot; shipment, 18s. 6d., c.i.f. Prime seed for shipment, 32s., c.i.f., spot, 34s. 6d.

CASCARA.—Spot, 245s. per cwt.; shipment, new peel offered at 245s., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—Bark, Seychelles, 135s. cwt. spot; shipment, 107s. 6d., c.i.f.; QUILLS (c.i.f., per lb.) Ceylon: five O's, 10s. 3d.; two O's, 9s. 8d., firsts, 9s. 2d.; seconds, 9s.; quillings, 5s. 4d.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar, standard grade, spot quoted at 2s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 3s. 3d. per lb., on the spot. Scarce.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.). Canary Isle silver-grey, 15s. 6d. spot, 14s. 6d., c.i.f.; black brilliant, 17s. 6d., spot, 16s. 6d., c.i.f. Peruvian silver-grey, 13s., spot, and 12s. 6d., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 75s., spot; c.i.f. not offering; peeled, 180s., spot and 160s., c.i.f. African, spot, 230s., shipment, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 280s., shipment, not offering; Cochinchina, spot, 220s.; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 187s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 174s., c.i.f.

HONEY.—(Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 120s. to 125s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s. Argentine, 125s. to 130s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 110s. to 115s.

HYDRASTIS.—Spot is 27s. 6d. with shipment offers at 27s. c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 53s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 56s. Costa Rican, 62s 6d., spot; shipments, 58s. 6d., c.i.f. Colombian, spot, 54s., shipment 52s. 6d., c.i.f.

JALAP.—Mexican whole bulbs, 3s. 9d. per lb. on spot; shipment, 3s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 1s. 9d., c.i.f.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—West African halves are 7½d. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 7d. c.i.f.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LIME FLOWERS.—Spot 2s. 2d. per lb.

LIQUORICE.—Natural root; Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 3d. c.i.f. American, 12s. per lb. spot and 11s., c.i.f.

LYCOPodium.—Indian triple-sifted, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

MACE.—Whole No. 1, 14s. per lb., f.o.b. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 31s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 31s. 6d. in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 31s., c.i.f.; spot, 33s. in bond.

MERCURY.—Spot £175 per flask of 76-lb., ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, defectives, 7s. spot and 5s. 6d., c.i.f.; sound unsorted, 8s. 6d. East Indian spot; b.w.p., 6s.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.; 110's, 9s. 3d., c.i.f.; 80's, 10s. 3d., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL.—Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 4s. 9d.

PODOPHYLLUM.—*Emodi* 200s., per cwt. spot; shipment, 175s., c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, 3s. 5½d. per lb. spot; shipment, 3s. 4½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 2s. 10½d. spot; shipment, 2s. 8d., c.i.f. Black Brazilian grade one, 3s. 1½d., duty paid; Black Malabar, 320s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA.—Spot is offered at 175s. per cwt.

RHUBARB.—Various grades offered at from 8s. 6d. to 30s. per lb. spot.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, spot, 750s. per lb.; Rio, 720s.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 8d. per lb.; shipment, nominal.

SENEGA.—Spot from 29s. to 36s. per lb.; shipment, 29s. upwards, c.i.f.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—Turkish, is 187s. 6d., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 155s., spot. CELERY.—Indian, 150s., spot; shipment, 135s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Spot, Moroccan, 102s. 6d., duty paid; Rumanian, whole have been cleared, Splits, 85s., duty paid; shipment, Moroccan, 89s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 295s.; Indian, 292s.; Moroccan, 295s., duty paid; shipment, Cyprian, 245s., c.i.f.; Iranian, 192s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 115s., spot; shipment, 82s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 125s., duty paid; shipment, Chinese, 110s., c.i.f.; Indian, 125s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, spot, sold at 80s., duty paid; shipment, 67s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, new crop, 60s. to 95s., according to quality.

SENNA.—(Per lb. Tinnevely LEAVES), spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 2d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS Tinnevely hand-picked now arriving quoted from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4½d.; manufacturing, 1s. 3d., shipment, 1s. 2d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked spot, 5s. to 7s.; manufacturing, forward, 1s. 11d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

SQUILL.—Italian, spot, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STROPHANTHUS.—Kombé is nominal on the spot; no shipment offers.

STYRAX.—Spot, 25s. per lb.; shipment, 23s. 6d., c.i.f.

TONGUIN BEANS.—Para, spot, 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 6s., c.i.f.

TUMERIC.—Madras ginger quoted at 97s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Ribbon, No. 1, £215 to £225 per cwt.; No. 2, £180 to £205.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 275s., per cwt.; shipment, 260s., c.i.f. Continental root, 540s., spot; shipment, 525s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—(Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharges.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.). BEES'—Dar-es-Salaam, 490s., shipment not quoted, Sudanese, no offers. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 270s.; shipment, 265s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 535s.; shipment, 420s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot supplies cleared; shipment, 6s. 6d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 6d. per lb. spot.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

BAY.—From 41s. per lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, from 140s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian spot, 18s. 6d., per lb.; shipment, nominal.

BUCHU.—Spot, from 370s. to 400s. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

CANANGA.—Spot from 32s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOM.—Imported, 610s. per lb.; English distilled, 950s.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon spot 4s.; shipment 3s. 8d., c.i.f.; Formosan 4s. 5d. in bond and 4s. 10½d. c.i.f.; Chinese 4s. in bond; 4s. 5d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 10½d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 10½d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots.

DILL.—Imported from 36s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS.—Chinese, 80-85 per cent., 9s. 6d. per kilo spot; shipment, 9s. 1½d., c.i.f.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., duty paid.

JUNIPER.—B.P.C. is 38s. per lb. WOOD, 6s. per lb.

LAVENDER.—French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 23s. per kilo; shipment, 21s. 9d., c.i.f.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 117s. 6d. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot 130s.

PATCHOULI.—Spot, 65s. to 70s. per lb. duty paid; shipment, 60s., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 11s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 9d. Brazilian for shipment, 11s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 9d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 75s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 36s. to 49s., as to source.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay for shipment, 15s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 16s. per lb.

PIMENTO.—Imported BERRY, 110s.; English distilled, 390s.; LEAF, 24s. per lb.

PINE.—*Pumilionis*, 20s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 8s.; abietis, 14s.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, spot, 107s. 6d. per lb. East Indian for shipment, nominal.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 74s. per lb. Chinese, spot, 72s. 6d. per kilo, shipment 71s. per kilo, c.i.f.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 40s. per lb.

THYME.—Red, 29s. 6d. per lb. for 45-50 per cent., duty paid.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 18: Prices of Brazilian MENTHOL are firmer, with spot quotations up about 25 cents at \$5.25 to \$5.35 per lb., duty paid; new crop Japanese material however is displaying a slightly easier undertone, with prompt shipment prices ranging from \$8.15 to \$8.25 c.i.f. COPAIBA BAL-SAM prices have been reduced five cents, establishing spot at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per lb. Spot prices of Japanese no.1 AGAR are at a new high level of \$3.50 to \$3.75 an advance of about 15 cents per lb. The main feature among ESSENTIAL OILS was a drop of about one dollar per lb. in the price of PATCHOULI. Rates now range from \$12.25 to \$14.00 per lb., the sharp drop is reportedly due to lower replacement costs.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," October 12, No. 4598

For chemical products for use in industry, science and photography; chemical products for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry (1)

ARISTAR, 891,101, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For films, plates and papers, all being sensitised, and all being for photographic purposes; and chemical products for use in industry (1)

ILFOGRAPH, 893,732, by Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.

For perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations (non-medicated), none being in liquid form, but not including soaps (3)

MISTY BRUSH-ON BEAUTY, MISTY MIX'N MATCH, MISTY BRUSH-ON GLOW, 874,776-78, by Rayette Beauty Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For shampoos and preparations for the hair (3)

Device with words WONDER GLO, 879,423 by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For soaps, perfumes, essential oils, cosmetics, preparations for the hair and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

Device, 888,710, by Sales Affiliates Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For perfumes, eau de Cologne, cosmetic preparations; dentifrices, non-medicated toilet preparations, toilet articles, soaps and essential oils, all being perfumed with rose and none being in the form of a bunch of flowers (3)

ROSY POSY, B889,255, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For perfumery being perfumes, perfumed soap and perfumed non-medicated toilet preparations; and cosmetics (3)

ASKARACIL, 889,599, by Laboratoires Valdor, Gros Noyer, France.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, preparations for the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

MONDAY'S CHILD, B890,862, by Aire Valley Trading, Bingley, Yorks.

For dentifrices; and mouthwashes (non-medicated); all being mint flavoured (3)

DENTAMINT, B891,797, by Lynara, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For deodorants in cream form (5)

BRYLCREEM ONE SHOT, 877,910, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical substances in tablet form (5)

LABOPRIN, 879,016, by Laboratories for Applied Biology, Ltd., London, N.16.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

NEOPHETILONE, 880,282, by Willows Francis, Ltd., London, E.8.

For pharmaceutical substances for treatment of the skin (5)

SILDERM, 889,759, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For antitussive syrups, being pharmaceutical preparations (5)

MEDULATE, 891,103, by Beecham Group Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

EDPRIN, 891,164, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex. VISTATIN, 892,145, by A. Wander, Ltd., London, W.1. CIPRAMIL, 894,013, by A. B. Astra, Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, Sodertalje, Sweden.

For air freshening preparations (5)

SCENTINEL STATUS, 891,204, by New Hygiene, Ltd., London, N.7.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; insecticides and fungicides; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

BANSECT, 892,936, by Thelma Sarine Lassiere, Harrogate, Yorks.

For preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; pesticides, parasiticides, insecticides, fungicides and herbicides (5)

PLONDREL, 894,717, by Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use, sanitary substances, medical and surgical plasters, material prepared for bandaging, disinfectants and antiseptics (5)

DOLOCAV, 894,361, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

For veterinary preparations (5)

BOVENTA, 895,861, by Upjohn, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use (5)

BANISTYL, 897,689, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use (5)

STEVACIN, 897,763, by Stevenson, Turner and Boyce, Ltd., Reading, Berks.

For electric blankets (10)

CYGNET, 893,936, by Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham, 18.

For rubber gloves for domestic and household purposes (other than bottling gloves) (21)

CHERISH, B879,498, by Latex Surgical Products, Ltd., London, E.8.

For baby pants (25)

TWINLETS, B887,127, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," Oct. 12

Method and compositions for dyeing hair. Schwarzkopf Verwaltung, G.m.b.H. 1,048,790.

Process for the production of thiazolidinones. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,048,798.

Substituted aminoguanidines. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd. 1,048,812.

Process for reducing the toxicity of and extending the active period of organic phosphorus compounds. CIBA, Ltd. 1,048,814.

Emollient compositions containing liquid fatty acid esters. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,048,820.

Antioxidant compositions. Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. 1,048,848.

Ion exchange apparatus. K. T. Grubb and B. Grubb. 1,048,850.

Process and apparatus for the preparation of mercaptobenzothiazole. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,048,862.

Pyridobenzothiadiazepine derivatives and process for producing same. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,048,868.

Photographic camera. Agfa, A.G. 1,048,877.

Microbiological process. Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. 1,048,887.

Piperazines and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,048,903.

Penicillins. Beecham Group, Ltd. 1,048,907.

Cinnamylidene compounds. Fisons Pest Control, Ltd. 1,048,936.

Ion-exchange processes and apparatus. Permutit Co., Ltd. 1,048,943.

Process for preparing 3,5-cyclosteroids. Sankyo Co., Ltd. 1,048,981.

Dihydrothienopyrimidines. Karl Thomae, G.m.b.H. 1,048,986.

2-Chloro-s-triazines. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,048,989.

Process for the production of substituted s-triazines. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,048,990.

Sulphur-containing androstane derivatives and process for their production. E. Merck, A.G. 1,049,000.

Steroid - guanyl - hydrazones. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,049,015.

Process for the manufacture of 1,2a-methylene- Δ^4 -17a-hydroxyprogesterones and new, 1,2a-methylene Δ^4 -17a-hydroxyprogesterones. Schering, A.G. 1,049,026.

Malonic acid derivatives. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,049,031.

Dental cements. Biorex Laboratories, Ltd. 1,049,036.

2-Ethylthiophen derivatives. Pfizer, Ltd. 1,049,047.

Dimercapto triazoles. Ilford, Ltd. 1,049,053.

Photographic material. Ilford, Ltd. 1,049,054.

Thymol production. Vsesojuzny Nauchnoissledovatel'skiy Institut Sinteticheskikh i Dushistykh Veshchestv "Vniisndv". 1,049,062.

Compositions providing a protective coating for the skin. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. 1,049,063.

Preparation of aminopropylidene-dibenzocycloheptenes. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,049,064.

Production of 5-isoxazolones and their derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,049,103.

Pharmaceutical compositions for oral or parenteral administration comprising tetracycline antibiotics. Soc. Prodotti Antibiotici, S.p.A. 1,049,104.

(1-Chloroformimidoyl) carbamoyl chlorides and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 1,049,111.

Steroid glucuronides and galacturonides. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,049,113.

Substituted arakyl piperazines and homopiperazines. Deutsche Gold-und Silber-Scheideanstalt. 1,049,123.

Quaternary ammonium ethyl sulphonic acid ester and fungicides mixtures containing them. Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, A.G. 1,049,148.

Coumarin compounds. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,049,149.

Method of making benzo (a) quinoline derivatives. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,049,181.

Surgical dressings. T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd. 1,049,196.

1-methyl- Δ^4 -5a-androsten-17 β -ol-3 one-17-esters and a process for their manufacture. Schering, A.G. 1,049,218.

Substituted 3a5-cyclo-6 β 19-oxido-5a-steroids and process for preparing the same. Sankyo Co., Ltd. 1,049,219.

Apparatus for medical injections. P. Massy. 1,049,263.

Electric razor. Etablissements Aesup. 1,049,273.

Organometallic compounds. Sanitas Co., Ltd. 1,049,281.

Substituted butyrolactones and-thiolactones. Distillers Co., Ltd. 1,049,283.

Guanidine and dihydroumidazole derivatives. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd. 1,049,285.

Chromone derivatives and pharmaceutical compositions containing them. Benger Laboratories, Ltd. 1,049,289.

Preparation of arabinofuranosyluracils. Upjohn Co. 1,049,312.

5 β ,19-Cycloandrostanes. Abbott Laboratories. 1,049,317.

Method for the preparation of 7-sulphamyl-3,4-dihydro-1,2,4-Benzothiadiazine - 1,1-di-oxides. H. Voigt. 1,049,322.

Cyclic butenones and derivatives thereof. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,049,326.

N-Substituted acid anides. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,049,329.

Benzamides and the preparation of 2-aryl benzimidazoles. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,049,330.

Fungicidal compositions. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,049,344.

Stabilised virus antigens. Parke Davis & Co. 1,049,386.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable, (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from November 23.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company. R.O. = Registered Office.

BRIGGATE PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.) — Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists and librarians, etc. Subscribers: Israel R. Bloom, M.P.S., and Bryan Samson, M.P.S., 12 Primley Park View, Leeds, 17.

COOKE'S PHARMACY (NEW BRIGGTON), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of dispensing chemists, wholesale chemists and druggists, etc. Directors:—Thomas R. Aspinall, and John Cooke, R. O. 76 Victoria Road, New Brighton, Wallasey, M. & V. PHILLIPS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of retail and wholesale chemists and druggists, etc. Directors:—Michael A. W. Phillips and Mrs. Vivienne R. Phillips. R.O.: 120 Forfield Road, Coventry.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

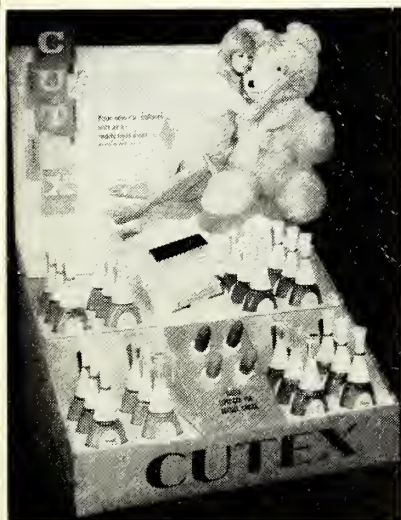
Cod Liver Oil on the Farm

THE animal nutrition department, British Cod Liver Oils (Hull and Grimsby), Ltd., Marfleet, Hull, Yorks, have produced a 24-page booklet describing the part played by stabilised cod liver oil in the scientific feeding of farm livestock. Entitled "The Role of Cod Liver Oil in Modern Animal Husbandry," the booklet describes the specific health benefits that have been shown in laboratory and field trials to be associated with the use of cod liver oil in animal nutrition. Details are given of the composition of the oil and its value as a concentrated source of food energy and growth—stimulating polyunsaturated fatty glycerides. A number of "side benefits" such as suppression of feed dustiness, enhancement of "ration palatability and digestibility" and reduction of wear and tear on pelleting and mixing equipment are described.

PUBLICATIONS

Booklets and Leaflets

POLYPENCO, LTD., Gate House, Welwyn Garden City, Herts: 1966-67 brochure on engineering plastics and components (12pp.).



DISPLAY UNIT AND MOTIF: Displaypiece available from Chesebrough-Ponds, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, for their "Love Whispers" nail polish and lipstick shades.

SHOPFITTING NOTES

Display Movement.—A display turntable is often the basis of an attractive and selling window or counter display. Whitmarley, Ltd., Ivy Road, Birmingham, 30, offer an illustrated folder showing display turntables and stands in variety.

Cheaply and Easily.—Alcan (U.K.), Ltd., 30 Berkeley Square, London, W.1, draw attention to the speed and ease with which new shop fronts can be installed when using aluminium extrusions. The company point out that apart from ease of erection, aluminium fronts can often prove to be 30 to 40 per cent. cheaper than other materials of similar quality. Further information about shop fronts and uses of aluminium can be obtained on application to the company.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Sunday, October 23

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Warren golf club, Woodham Walter, Maldon, at 2.30 p.m. Jordan trophy golf competition.

Monday, October 24

BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Langfords hotel, Third Avenue, Hove, at 8.15 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (head of School of Pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "Pharmacy in America and Great Britain: A Comparison and Contrast."

COLCHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Lecture room, public library, Colchester, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. A. Herxheimer (senior lecturer in pharmacology, London Hospital Medical College) on "Antacids, Atropine-like Drugs and Related Substances" (lecture series).

GUILDFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Prince of Wales hotel, Guildford, at 7.45 p.m. Film evening arranged by Giegry (U.K.), Ltd., Pharmaceutical Division.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Lecture hall, 64 St. James's Street, Nottingham, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. J. D. Procter on "Diabetes."

Tuesday, October 25

AGRICULTURAL, MICROBIOLOGY, and PESTICIDES GROUPS, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 10 a.m. Symposium on "The Persistence of Herbicides."

FIFE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Oller-ton hotel, Kirkcaldy, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. B. Grosset (a member of the Council) on "Advertising by Pharmacists."

GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, Cameron House, Hardgate, Glasgow, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance, and presentation of trophies.

IPSWICH and SUFFOLK BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Civic College, Rope Walk, Ipswich, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. E. C. Sandford on "Some Aspects of Cellular Energetics," (refresher course).

LEICESTER and LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Room 104, Leicester College of Technology, at 7.30 p.m. School of pharmacy prize-giving by Mr. G. Sykes (head of microbiology division, standards department, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.).

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical Institute, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent, at 8 p.m. Dr. K. A. Cowan on "Stimulants in Anaesthesia," (lecture course).

NORTHUMBRIAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Border Minstrel hotel, Gosforth, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets (price 15s. each) from Mr. L. Renwick, c/o Mawson & Proctor (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., Low Friar Lane, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

Wednesday, October 26

Bournemouth BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 1.15 p.m. Dr. T. R. Riley on "Is your X-Ray Really Necessary?"

CAMBRIDGE and HUNTINGDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate lecture theatre, Addenbrooke's hospital, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, at 8 p.m. Dr. H. F. Grundy (lecturer in pharmacology, University of Cambridge) on "Drugs Modifying Cell Membrane Function" (lecture series).

FEDERATION of SOUTH-EASTERN PHARMACISTS, White Friars hotel, Boreham Street, Hemmondeux, at 7.15 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (price 30s. each) are obtainable from Mr. J. C. N. Wilford, 19 Old Manor Close, Bexhill-on-sea.

PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP LUNCHEON, ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, Quaglino's restaurant,

Bury Street, London, S.W.1, at 12.30 p.m. Sir A. France (permanent secretary, Ministry of Health) on "The Accounting Officer and the Industry."

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Roker hotel, Sunderland, at 7.15 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

WOKING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical centre, St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, at 8 p.m. Dr. O. Plunkett (physician superintendent, St. Peter's Hospital) on "Diuretics and the Kidney."

WORCESTER CITY and COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Raven hotel, Droitwich, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets (price 35s. each), from Mr. R. J. Kimberley, 9 Cottage Lane, Marlbrook, Bromsgrove, Worcs.

Thursday, October 27

BIOLOGICAL METHODS GROUP, SOCIETY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7 p.m. Mr. I. D. Fleming (Glaxo Research, Ltd.) on "The Use of Enzymes in Biochemical Analysis."

BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Imperial hotel, Blackpool, at 7.45 p.m. Wine and cheese evening. (Proceeds in aid of the British Pharmaceutical Conference local fund) Tickets (price 8s. 6d. each are obtainable from Mr. A. S. Smith, 8 Blackpool Road, Great Carleton, or Miss L. I. Anderson, Topping Street, Blackpool. Open meeting, wives and friends welcome.

BRADFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Midland hotel, Bradford, at 7.45 p.m. Mrs. E. J. M. Leigh (a member of Council) on "Matters of Current Pharmaceutical Interest."

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY and SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Biochemistry lecture theatre, Marischal College, Aberdeen, at 8 p.m. Dr. Dorothy Hodgkin, on "X-rays and some Problems Connected with the Structure of Insulin."

HARROGATE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Prospect hotel, Harrogate, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. C. W. Mapiethorpe (a director, Glaxo Group, Ltd.) on "Pharmaceutical Education in 1966."

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Royal Society of Edinburgh, George Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. R. A. Jeffreys on "The Chemistry of Colour Photography."

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Overcliffe hotel, Manor Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, at 8 p.m. Detective Chief Inspector E. O. Howells on "The Work of C Department, New Scotland Yard."

WEMBLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Clubhouse, Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Old field Lane, Western Avenue, Greenford, at 8 p.m. Social evening and presentation of 'badge of office' to the Branch chairman (Mr. G. O. Sutton).

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Hatchett's Chop House, 33 New Bond Street, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. Informal Supper. Tickets (price 40s. each) are obtainable from Mr. S. J. Turner, 809 Harrow Road, London, N.W.12.

Friday, October 28

MEXBOROUGH BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Mason's Arm's hotel, Doncaster Road, Mexborough, at 7.30 p.m. Reports by delegates to branch delegates' meeting, and discussion.

SCOTTISH SECTION, SOCIETY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Room 27, University of Strathclyde, George Street, Glasgow, at 6 p.m. Mr. M. S. Moss (head of forensic laboratory, Equine Research Station, Newmarket) on "The Detection and Identification of Dope."

Advance Information

ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, Eastbourne. Congress and exhibition. April 24-28, 1967.

Prescribers Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

A FOLLOW-UP study, by workers in Glasgow, lasting from between five and a half to eleven years, on forty-five children with idiopathic nephrosis treated with steroids between 1955-60, revealed three types of response. Forty per cent. responded well to steroids and showed no relapse after five years. Fifty-three per cent. responded, but either incompletely or with a relapse requiring further treatment. Seven per cent. did not respond and needed treatment with low sodium diet, diuretics aldosterone antagonist and supporting therapy. Comparison with previous surveys state the authors, indicates a distinct long-term benefit for many children by contrast with the pre-steroid era. In conjunction with the side-effects of protracted steroid treatment the results suggest that a review of treatment would be rational, those children likely to respond to steroids being given an intensive course and then stopped. Should they relapse a further intensive course should be given and, on response, some form of prophylactic therapy. For steroid-resistant patients the addition of an immuno-suppressant drug to the present regimen should be considered. (*Lancet*, October 15, p. 819).

THE use of contraceptive "pills" containing norethynodrel and mestranol as a factor encouraging the development of vaginal candidosis is discussed in a contribution to the *Lancet* from the venereology department of Middlesex Hospital, London. Atten-

tion was first drawn to the association after four men had presented with candidal balanoposthitis. It was found that their partners had been using the pill for periods of from six to twelve months. In all, fourteen women with the condition after using the pill have been treated, using nystatin. Treatment was satisfactory in most patients but two who relapsed frequently had to abandon the use of oral contraceptives. (*Lancet*, October 15, p. 830).

ANTI-CHOLINERGIC drugs (propantheline) have been found to reduce the basal acid output of the stomach in patients in whom "complete" vagotomy had been performed. Response to maximal histamine stimulation was also reduced but was less pronounced than in patients with intact vagi. It was also found that the mode of action of anticholinergics appeared to be different from that of vagotomy, which besides suppressing volume secretion also lowers the acid concentration. Little or no effect on concentration of acid was found to be effected by propantheline. Anticholinergic mechanisms are believed to be multiple and "there is little doubt that there are many gastric cholinergic influences which are not under vagal control." (*Lancet*, October 15, p. 831).

SOAPS and other skin cleansers are considered in the October 14 issue of *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*. There is little evidence, it states, that toilet soap harms the skin, even in eczema. "The merits of medicated soaps and detergents vary widely, some are of no proven value, others are remarkably useful." Mentioning the possibility of allergy caused by an additive such as a perfume the article draws attention to the fact that Simple Soap made by the Albion Soap Co., Ltd. contains only the soaps of tallow and vegetable oil. Doubt is cast on the usefulness of super-fatted soaps, appli-

cation of an emollient after washing or use of an emulsifying preparation being preferred. Some non-soap cleansers it is thought may be less irritant than soap for an equivalent detergent effect, but "no adequate comparisons have been made." Soaps are thought to stay in contact with the skin for too short a time to be useful as vehicles for medicaments. In the same issue claims made for Ultralanum and Ultralanum-Plain are considered to be supported by inadequate clinical evidence. It is also stated that a "contact reaction" to Ultralanum has been reported and a surmise is made that that may have been caused by the antihistamine clemizole, included in the formation as clemizole-hexachlorophane. Haelan and Haelan X are considered to have no important advantages over established preparations. (*D. & T.B.*, October 14).

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

- DISCONTINUATION of antistreptococcal prophylaxis. *J.Amer.med.Ass.*, September 19, p. 949.
- ABSENCE of tolbutamide effect of anticoagulant therapy. *J.Amer.med.Ass.*, September 26, p. 1069.
- POLYMYXINS A. Structures of the, and the question of identity with the polymyxins M. *Nature*, October 15, p. 311.
- CHLORPROMAZINE AND OTHER DRUGS, Effect of, on the disposition of circulating metatonin. *Nature*, October 15, p. 312.
- METALDEHYDE ON BRAN BAITS FOR SLUG CONTROL, Waterproofing of. *Nature*, October 15, p. 320.
- STEROID THERAPY IN CHILDHOOD NEPHROSIS. Long-term assessment of. *Lancet*, October 15, p. 819.
- CONTRACEPTIVE PILL, *Candida albicans* and the. *Lancet*, October 15, p. 830.
- PROPANTHELINE, The effect of, on gastric-acid secretion after vagotomy. *Lancet*, October 15, p. 831.
- WATCH ON NARCOTICS. *New Scientist*, October 13, p. 36.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—October 30-November 5

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-East	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka Seltzer	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	8/300	5/200	8/300	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200
Askit powders and tablets ...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contac 400	3/90	3/60	3/90	3/90	1/30	3/90	3/90	2/60	4/120	2/60	—	4/120	—	—
Disprin	2/30	1/30	—	—	1/15	2/30	2/45	—	2/30	2/45	2/45	2/45	—	2/45
Dr. Wernets denture powder	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	1/30	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—
Endocil	—	—	—	—	—	3/90	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Euthymol tooth-paste	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	1/30	2/60	—	—	—
Farex products	—	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fennings junior aspirins	—	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiery Jack	—	—	3/44	—	3/45	—	4/59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill's sore throat lozenges	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperial Leather	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Nulon	1/30	—	—	1/30	—	2/60	—	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	—	—
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/45	—	—	—	1/45	—	—
Ostermilk	—	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penetrol inhalant	1/7	2/14	2/14	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—
Pink Nulon	—	1/30	—	—	2/60	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	2/60	—	1/30	—	2/60
Radox	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	3/90
San Izal bleach	—	—	—	—	—	3/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simpkin's JuiCees	—	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sparklets syphons	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	3/90
Steradent	—	1/30	2/60	1/30	3/90	—	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	—	1/30
Topsy baby cream	—	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vitalis	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	—	—	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	—

simulative price changes

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR OCTOBER 1966

to-Culver (1437 ACC)					
Set gel	32 0	8 9½	4 11		
(599 Henleys)					
tributors 1545 Vestric)					
tic occlusive dressings					
oves					
ed. 25 OD/14	35 0	4 0	4 8½		
100 OD/14	123 0	13 7	17 1		
Parsons (681 K)					
Parsons (109 BCL)					
y cream tin 1oz	8 6	2 4	1 3		
jar 1½oz	—	—	—		
be mixture	—	—	—		
e (1071 Robins)					
ules with vit. C.	30 142 0	—	17 9		
ux (1053 Rexall)					
gh pastilles	17 6	4 9½	2 6		
Philippe (48 AP)					
ble bath and					
dorant set	27 53 0	14 7	7 11		
erfumed	23 17 0	4 8	2 6		
fill	29 13 0	3 7	1 11		
(747 Leo)ts4B					
poules 1500 i.u.	3 23 0ea	—	30 8		
	10 75 9ea	—	101 0		
3000 i.u.	3 44 0ea	—	58 8		
	10 135 0ea	—	193 4		
disia (1444 Faberge)					
disia (1587 RFL)					
Net (1587 RBP)					
Net (1587 RFL)					
lin (1023 Radiol)	16oz 136 0	—	17 0		
(232 Carter)					
brocation	4oz 17 0	4 8	2 9		
	3oz —	—	—		
(1164SSL) existing entry					
o (1164 SSL)	404 13 9	3 9	2 0½		
	408 20 7	5 7	3 0½		
	409 120 7	32 5	17 6		
	413 20 7	5 7	3 0		
	417 48 0	12 11	6 10½		
ciaga (480FP) existing entry					
ciaga (480FP)	23 6ea	2 2ea	44 6		
th oil	10 0ea	6 0ea	19 0		
stick case	6 0ea	1 7ea	11 6		
refill	10 0ea	2 7ea	19 0		
cum	10 0ea	3 0ea	22 6		
lette fraichel½oz	11 9ea	5 6ea	40 0		
	4oz 21 0ea	9 3ea	67 6		
	7½oz 35 3ea	12 9ea	92 6		
	15oz 49 0ea	19 3ea	139 6		
	32oz 73 6ea	14 4ea	104 0		
tomiser	55 0ea	7 10ea	57 0		
refill	30 0ea	—	—		
men	30 0ea	—	—		
fter shave	6½oz 15 0ea	3 11ea	28 6		
au de Balenciaga	1½oz 12 9ea	3 4ea	24 6		
	4oz 23 0ea	6 0ea	43 6		
	7½oz 39 0ea	10 2ea	75 0		
	15oz 58 0ea	15 2ea	110 0		
	32oz 85 0ea	23 6ea	160 0		
tomiser	56 0ea	14 8ea	106 0		
refill	31 6ea	8 3ea	59 6		
ain (1052 Revlon) existing entry					
ain (1052 Revlon)					
lie Madame or Vert					
ert					
ath oil	14cc 242 0	66 6½	36 9		
	28cc 363 0	99 10	55 3		
lusting powder	226gm 352 9	97 0	53 6		
au de toilette	50cc 302 6	83 2	46 0		
	100cc 453 6	124 8½	69 0		
	200cc 665 3	182 11	101 0		
spray mist	131 0	36 0	20 0		
teardrop spray					
(Jolie Madame	2½oz 332 6	91 5	50 6		
only)					

hand and body					
lotion (Jolie					
Madame only)					
210cc	117 6	32 4	17 9		
light Cologne	50cc 184 9	50 10	28 0		
	100cc 277 3	76 3	42 3		
	200cc 416 9	114 7	63 3		
perfume	7cc 452 9	97 0	53 6		
	14cc 494 0	135 10	75 0		
	28cc 719 0	197 9	109 3		
	56cc 075 3	295 8	163 6		
spray pursette	403 3	110 11	61 3		
refill	218 6	60 1	33 3		
soap (3)	8½oz 112 6	30 11	17 0		
talcum (Jolie Madame					
only)	113gm 117 6	32 4	17 9		
Monsieur Balmain					
after shave	113cc 151 3	41 7	23 0		
eau de toilette	50cc 302 6	83 2	46 0		
	100cc 453 6	124 8½	69 0		
	200cc 665 3	182 11	101 0		
Barkoff (232 Carter)					
cough syrup	3oz 18 0	4 11½	3 0		
	8oz —	—	—		
D Bellair (681 K)					
D Bellair (109 BCL)					
hair spray	20 0	5 6	2 9		
refill sachet	8 6	2 4	1 3		
refill bottle	12 5	3 5	1 9		
aerosol	32 8	9 0	4 8		
shampoo sachet	4 10	1 4	9		
bottle	12 5	3 5	1 9		
squeeze					
bottle	20 0	5 6	2 9		
D Bentonyl (115 Bengue) pills 50					
D Bidex (1000 PPL)					
D Bidex (631 Hudnut)					
Boldo (232 Carter)					
slimming tablets	40 14 0	3 10	2 6		
	100 28 0	7 8½	5 0		
Broxil (1393 BRL)TS					
capsules 125mgm	20 5 3ea	—	7 10½		
	100 22 0ea	—	33 0		
	250mgm 20 9ea	—	14 7½		
	100 43 0ea	—	64 6		
	500 206 0ea	—	339 0		
syrup	60mils 5 10ea	—	8 9		
tablets 125mgm	20 5 3ea	—	7 10½		
	100 22 0ea	—	33 0		
	500 103 0ea	—	154 6		
	250mgm 20 9ea	—	14 7½		
	100 43 0ea	—	64 6		
	500 206 0ea	—	309 0		
D Brut (1444 Faberge)					
D Brut (1587 RFL)					
Budale (346 Dales) s4ADDI					
tablets	100 7 10ea	—	11 9		
	500 31 7ea	—	47 5		
	1000 60 9ea	—	91 2		
I B'Xtra (175 BCP)					
Canoe (350 Dana)	22 0	—	2 9		
talcum powder	80gm 5 11ea	1 7ea	10 6		
	8 6ea	2 3ea	15 0		
I soap (3)					
Capla (1441 Wallace)ts4B					
tablets	100 71 10ea	19 10ea	127 7		
Caplaril (1441 Wallace)ts4B					
tablets	100 56 3ea	15 6ea	99 11		
D Capricci (Nina Ricci (1402 Buser)					
D Capricci (Nina Ricci (1131 Shulton)					
D Carbro (232 Carter) existing entry					
D Carbro (232 Carter)					
compound	3oz 16 0	4 5	2 6		
slippery elm food	40 0	—	4 3		
Carisoma (144 Wallace)ts4B					
tablets compound	50 90 0	25 0	13 4		
	250 35 9ea	9 11ea	63 7		
Carmen (229 Carmen)					
electric hair rollers	90 3ea	23 10ea	157 6		
model "7"	126 4ea	33 4ea	220 6		
"11"	20 7ea	5 5ea	36 0		
carry case	186 6ea	49 3ea	325 6		
"17"					

"18"	186 6ea	49 3ea	325 6		
carry case	22 11ea	6 0ea	39 11		
roller and clip	6 0ea	1 6½ea	10 6		
clips packet	6 0ea	1 6½ea	10 6		
foam cascade	11 0ea	2 11ea	19 11		
Carter's (232 Carter)					
bone meal					
capsules	60 28 0	—	3 9		
cleansing herbs					
Glen	14 6	4 0	2 4		
herb bear extract					
Oligen malt extract	3oz 18 9	5 2	2 9		
Hiker corn					
salve	4.5gm 7 0	1 11	1 0		
Indian brandee	2oz 12 0	3 3½	1 11		
Jeeling linctus	3oz 16 0	4 5	2 6		
kidney remedy	17 6	4 10	2 9		
Oligen malt extract					
and vegetable oil					
1 lb	40 0	—	4 6		
2 lb	72 0	—	8 0		
Radiant composition					
essence	4oz 15 0	4 1½	2 4		
8oz	22 0	6 0½	3 6		
Skelton's influenza					
mix	4oz 17 3	4 9	2 9		
vegetable cough					
remover	3oz 16 9	4 7	2 9		
worm seed syrup	2oz 20 6	5 8	3 3		
D Celtex (1164SSL) existing entry					
D Celtex (1164SSL)					
sanitary belts					
adjustable	16 10	1 9	1 11½		
slimline	20 4	2 3	2 6½		
sanitary towels	12 19 5	—	2 0		
	18 28 4	—	2 11		
san pants slim					
line	37 4	4 1	4 11½		
Centyl (747 Leo) ts4B					
tablets with					
reserpine	25 39 0	—	4 4		
	100 141 0	—	15 8		
	500 53 6ea	—	71 4		
D Cestra (1073 Robinson) existing entry					
D Cestra (1073 Robinson)					
face masks					
standard	160 0	—	17 9		
	(1 gross)	—	(doz)		
with Cellophane	189 0	—	20 11		
	(1 gross)	—	(doz)		
with slot for					
Cellophane	192 6	—	21 4		
	(1 gross)	—	(doz)		
D Chandau (116 Benton) existing entry					
D Chandau (116 Benton)					
bubble bath sachets	13 8	3 9	8		
	(3 doz.)	(3 doz.)			
Fabulous hair spray					
4oz.	64 4	17 8	9 6		
hair lacquer	68cc 23 8	6 6	3 6		
junior	30cc 15 4	4 2½	2 3		
refill	30cc 8 6	2 4	1 3		
	50cc 13 8	3 9	2 0		
	68cc 16 0	4 5	2 4		
aerosol	5oz 40 0	11 0	5 11		
	12oz 60 8	16 8	8 11		
crystal clear	4oz 30 8	8 5	4 6		
hair spray aerosol					
5oz	40 0	11 0	5 11		
hand cream	50cc 13 0	3 7	1 11		
	100cc 19 8	5 5	2 11		
hand and body cream					
150cc	26 4	7 3	3 11		
Mediterranean sun					
spray	5oz 45 8	12 7	6 6		
set	20cc 13 8	3 9	1 0		
	(2 doz.)	(2 doz.)			
	50cc 17 0	4 8	2 6		
shampoos, lemon					
cream, dandruff,					
beer, coconut					
cream, lanolin,					
egg	3 6	11½	6		
cocktail	21 0	5 9	6		
	(6 doz.)	(6 doz.)			

when prescriptions call for INSULINS, supply

WELLCOME^{brand}

•SOLUBLE •LENTE •PROTAMINE ZINC •GLOBIN



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

	tinkle glints	10	4	2	10	1	6	D	Ferrania (1500 MM & M) existing entry	D	3-piece E69S Haliborange (34 A&H)	—	—	—		
	Chemico (302 Chemico)								Ferrania (1500 MM & M)		tablets	200	13	Oea		
	household cleaner								black & white film		Hamaran (232 Carter)					
	med.	21	3	—	—	2	4½		movie reversal		cream with applicator	28	0	7 8½		
	large	35	6	—	—	3	11		8mm plain	12						
	No. 6 tin	82	0	—	—	9	2		8mm mag.	16						
	28 lb.	21	6ea	—	—	28	8		16mm plain	40						
D	Chilvax (175 BCP) existing entry								16mm mag.	54						
I	Chilvax (175 BCP)								panchro cassette		Hermesetas (173 Britanol)					
	cream	30	0			4	1		36 exp.	7	tablets	500				
		68	0			9	2		20 exp.	5						
	pine bath I charge	9	9			1	4		refill	4	Honeyjels (175 BCP)					
	tablets	48	31	7	8	4	3		126	4	vitamin sweets trial	8	7	1 5		
		100	60	0	16	8	2		Rapid	4	4oz	20	0	3 4		
									roll 120/620/127	7	8oz	39	0	6 S		
	Chilvoids (175 BCP)								colour film	3	Impact (1569 SAC)					
	lozenges	32	18	4	5	1	2		movie 8mm plain	22	hair spray	6oz	24	0	6 6	
	Chloromycetin (938 PD)TS								8mm mag.	25		8oz	29	0	7 9	
	veterinary—								reversal cassette			16oz	41	0	11 0	
	tincture with gentian								36 exp.	16		18oz	46	0	12 4	
	violet aerosols	6 x loz	42	0ea	—	63	0		20 exp.	12	Impart (1569 SAC)					
	colourless	6 x loz	42	0ea	—	63	0		refill	9	hair lustre	4oz	45	0	12 1	
									roll 127/120	14	18oz	134	0	35 11		
	Ciomid (838 MN)								Dia 28 cassette	7	Impress (1569 SAC)					
	tablets	30	100	0 ea	27	6ea	—		36 exp.	28	hair spray	8oz	36	0	9 8	
D	Coeur-Joie (Nina Ricci (1402 Buser))								20 exp.	19	18oz	70	0	18 9		
I	Coeur Joie (Nina Ricci (1131 Shulton))								126	19	Impulse (1569 SAC)					
I	Comfert (175 BCP)	54	9	15	1	7	6		Rapid	13	fragrance aerosol	2½ oz	75	0	20 1	
I	Copholidis (1295 Wade)DDI								roll 120	16	Inco (1973 Robinson)					
	pastilles	50gm	24	0	6	7	3		roll 127	14	garments small med. large	7 4ea 7 8ea 8 Oea		10ea 11ea 11ea		
	Corvette (1534 Corvette)								Ferraniacolor (1500 MM & M)		I Indibrin (175 BCP)					
	shaving bowl	82	11	21	8	12	0		D Fille d'Ve (Nina Ricci (1402 Buser))		D Indian brandee	12	8	3 6		
	pottery	33	0	8	7½	4	10		I Fille d'Ve (Nina Ricci (1131 Shulton))			21	6	S 11		
	refill	29	6	7	8½	4	4		D Flambeau (1444 Faberge)		D Infernural (58 AH)					
	shaving stick	21	0	5	6	3	1		I Flambeau (1587 RFL)		D Infurno (232 Carter)					
	refill	33	0	8	7½	4	10		D Fleeting Moment (Balenciaga (480 FP) existing entry)		D massage cream 1½ oz	21	9	6 0		
	talcum powder	40	6	10	7	5	11		I Fleeting Moment (Balenciaga (480 FP))		D Intimate (1052 Revlon)					
	deodorant spray								eau de toilette		Silk of Intimate	151	3	41	7	
	Cosmedin (366 Dendron)								1½ oz 15 Oea	28	Isovon (859 Moore)					
	loz Nos. 1 and 2								4oz 24 Oea	45	metersed spray	122	0	—		
D	Crookes (324 Crookes)								7½ oz 40 Oea	10	refill	96	0	—		
	ACTH/CMC subcutaneous or intramuscular ts4B								15oz 59 Oea	15						
	20 i.u./mil 5mils 18 Oea	—	—	24	0				32oz 86 Oea	22						
	40 i.u./mil 5mils 30 Oea	—	—	40	0				57 6ea	15						
	Curraglen (232 Carter)								32 6ea	8						
	cough mixture 3oz 18 0	4	11½	3	0				12 9ea	4						
	Dasco (395 D & SL)								16 3ea	4						
	foot exercise sandals style	N100	21	6	—	32	6		24 6ea	10						
		N200	27	6	—	42	0		41 6ea	10						
									17 7ea	128						
									20z 99 6ea	26						
									4oz 159 6ea	41						
									3 4ea	8						
									23 6ea	6						
D	De-lac (116 Benton) existing entry								atomiser							
I	De-lac (116 Benton)								refill							
	shampoo	14gm	20	4	5	7	1	0	perfume							
									1oz 12 9ea	3						
		4oz	22	0	6	0½	3	3	16 3ea	4						
									24 6ea	6						
									41 6ea	10						
									10z 67 3ea	17						
									20z 99 6ea	26						
									4oz 159 6ea	41						
									3 4ea	8						
									23 6ea	6						
									atomiser							
									refill							
									perfume							
									1oz 12 9ea	3						
									16 3ea	4						
									24 6ea	6						
									41 6ea	10						
									10z 67 3ea	17						
									20z 99 6ea	26						
									4oz 159 6ea	41						
									3 4ea	8						
									23 6ea	6						
D	De-lac (116 Benton) existing entry								atomiser							
I	De-lac (116 Benton)								refill							
	shampoo	14gm	20	4	5	7	1	0	perfume							
									1oz 12 9ea	3						
		4oz	22	0	6	0½	3	3	16 3ea	4						
									24 6ea	6						
									41 6ea	10						
									10z 67 3ea	17						
									20z 99 6ea	26						
									4oz 159 6ea	41						
									3 4ea	8						
									23 6ea	6						
									atomiser							
									refill							
									perfume							
									1oz 12 9ea	3						
									16 3ea	4						
									24 6ea	6						
									41 6ea	10						
									10z 67 3ea	17						
									20z 99 6ea	26						
									4oz 159 6ea	41						
									3 4ea	8						
									23 6ea	6						
									atomiser							
									refill							
									perfume							
									1oz 12 9ea	3						
									16 3ea	4						
									24 6ea	6						
									41 6ea	10						
									10z 67 3ea	17						
									20z 99 6ea	26						
									4oz 159 6ea	41						
									3 4ea	8						
									23 6ea	6						
									atomiser							
									refill							
									perfume							
									1oz 12 9ea	3						
									16 3ea	4						
									24 6ea	6						
									41 6ea	10						
									10z 67 3ea	17						
									20z 99 6ea	26						
									4oz 159 6ea	41						
									3 4ea	8						
									23 6ea	6						
									atomiser							
									refill							
									perfume							
									1oz 12 9ea	3						
									16 3ea	4						
									24 6ea	6						
									41 6ea	10						
									10z 67 3ea	17						
									20z 99 6ea	26						
									4oz 159 6ea	41						
									3 4ea	8						
									23 6ea	6						
									atomiser							
									refill							
									perf							

m reversal)					
odachrome II	17	3ea	3	1ea	24 1
25ft spool	21	1ea	4	0ea	29 6
25ft magazine					
for Bolex H8					
camera 100ft	59	0ea	9	6 ea	81 6
Super 8					
cartridge	19	5ea	3	8ea	27 5
ie films (16mm					
versal)					
odachrome II	29	6ea	5	9ea	41 3
50ft spool	35	0ea	7	2ea	48 11
50ft magazine					
100ft spool	50	6ea	9	9ea	69 9
681 K)					
(109 BCL)					
n caps	6	1	1	8	10
Manhattan (1548H of M) existing entry					
Manhattan (1548H of M)					
h cubes	21	6	5	7	3 2
h oil	71	8	18	8	10 6
ogne	59	0	15	6	8 8
ray	100	4	26	4	14 9
am perfume	86	4	22	8	12 8
ill-on	72	8	19	0	10 8
r spray	55	8	14	8	8 2
fume	59	0	15	4	8 8
resentation	100	4	26	4	14 9
p	17	1	4	6	2 4
um	35	2	9	2	5 2
du Temps (Nina Ricci (1402 Buser))					
du Temps (Nina Ricci (1131 Shulton))					
(Givency (480 FP))					
(1589 Givenchy)					
de toilette	2oz	15	6ea	4	3ea 29 0
	4oz	26	0ea	7	2ea 50 5
	8oz	44	6ea	12	3ea 83 3
	16oz	67	3ea	18	6ea 127 9
atomiser	57	6ea	15	10ea	106 6
refill	32	6ea	8	11ea	59 6
rfume	1oz	19	0ea	5	3ea 35 6
	1oz	31	0ea	8	3ea 55 9
	1oz	51	6ea	14	0ea 96 6
	1oz	79	6ea	21	10ea 149 0
	2oz	124	9ea	34	4ea 234 3
	4oz	194	0ea	53	4ea 362 0
atomiser	38	0ea	10	5ea	71 0
refill	23	6ea	6	5ea	44 9
x (Balenciaga (480 FP)) existing entry					
x (Balenciaga (480 FP))					
u de toilette	1oz	15	0ea	3	11ea 28 6
	4oz	24	0ea	6	3ea 45 6
	7oz	40	0ea	10	10ea 76 6
	15oz	59	0ea	15	5ea 112 6
	32oz	86	0ea	22	6ea 163 0
atomiser	57	6ea	15	0ea	109 6
refill	32	6ea	8	6 ea	62 0
perfume	1oz	12	9ea	3	4ea 24 6
	1oz	16	3ea	4	3ea 31 0
	1oz	24	6ea	6	3ea 45 6
	1oz	41	6ea	10	8ea 77 6
	1oz	67	3ea	17	7ea 128 0
	2oz	99	6ea	26	0ea 189 0
	4oz	159	6ea	41	8ea 305 0
atomiser	34	0ea	8	10ea	67 6
refill	23	6ea	6	2ea	44 6
ubena (103 BF)					
health drink 11oz	32	3	4	10	3 11*
*Includes 3d. for container					
Mel (232 Carter)					
ough mixture 3oz	12	6	3	5	—
	6oz	19	0	5	3 —
um (97 Bayer)					
ube	33	0	9	0	4 10½
a (761 Lilia-White)					
sanitary towels					
new disposable 12	19	9	—	—	2 0
cocin (1263 Upjohn)TS					
ypur 250mg/5mils					
60mils	20	0ea	—	—	—
125mg/5mils					
terdit (Givency (480 FP))					
terdit (1589 Givenchy)					
au de toilette 2oz	15	6ea	4	3ea	29 0
	4oz	26	0ea	7	2ea 50 5
	8oz	44	6ea	12	3ea 83 3
	16oz	67	3ea	18	6ea 127 9
atomiser	57	6ea	15	10ea	106 6
refill	32	6ea	8	11ea	59 6
perfume	1oz	19	0ea	5	3ea 35 6
	1oz	31	0ea	8	3ea 55 9
	1oz	51	6ea	14	0ea 96 6
	1oz	79	6ea	21	10ea 149 0
	2oz	124	9ea	34	4ea 234 3
	4oz	194	0ea	53	4ea 362 0
atomiser	38	0ea	10	5ea	71 0
refill	23	6ea	6	5ea	44 9
vac Edecrin (837 MSD)					
njection vial	8	6ea	—	—	12 9
cleans (105 BTD)					
ooth-paste giant	46	7	12	10	6 3
demoiselle Ricci (Nina Ricci (1402 Buser))					
demoiselle Ricci (Nina Ricci (1131 Shulton))					
dilintex (1073 Robinson)					
poultice dressing,					
arm and leg, face	30	9	—	—	3 3
and neck small	58	10	—	—	6 3
large					
me (1073 Robinson)					
sanitary belt,					
adjustable	13	10	1	7	1 8
de luxe	20	9	2	4	2 6

Menformon (917 Organon) †s4B					
tablets 5.0mg 100 90 0ea	—	—	—	135	0
Milprem-200 (1441 Wallace) †s4B					
tablets 60 10 9ea	3	0ea	19	2	
Milprem-400 (1441 Wallace) †s4B					
tablets 60 15 0ea	4	2ea	26	8	
D Misty (1587 RBP)					
I Misty (1587 RFL)					
I Mobilat (1490 IAPS) ointment					
I Monsieur de Givenchy (1589 Givenchy)					
after shave lotion					
	4oz	11	9ea	3	3ea 21 6
	8oz	20	6ea	5	8ea 38 0
eau de toilette					
	2oz	14	6ea	4	0ea 26 6
	4oz	23	6ea	6	5ea 44 3
	8oz	42	0ea	11	6ea 79 3
	16oz	60	0ea	16	6ea 114 0
	32oz	85	0ea	23	4ea 156 3
atomiser	56	0ea	15	5ea	104 0
refill	31	6ea	8	8ea	58 6
I Monsieur Heim (755 LPJH)					
after shave	4oz	17	6ea	4	9ea 32 6
diffuseur	4oz	32	6ea	8	9ea 60 0
after shower talc					
	4oz	6	8ea	1	10ea 12 6
eau de toilette	4oz	18	6ea	5	0ea 35 0
	7oz	30	0ea	8	1ea 57 6
diffuseur	4oz	37	6ea	10	1ea 70 0
D Morphy-Richards (863 MR) existing entry					
Morphy-Richards (863 MR)					
electric under blankets					
Bedtime Bliss					
	single	—	—	—	80 9
	double	—	—	—	114 3
Twilight Bliss					
	single	—	—	—	101 1
	double	—	—	—	134 7
Moonlight Bliss					
	single	—	—	—	114 3
	double	—	—	—	162 0
Midnight Bliss					
	single	—	—	—	129 6
	double	—	—	—	182 3
	dual	—	—	—	202 7
electric over blankets					
Night Long Bliss					
	single	—	—	—	233 1
	double	—	—	—	273 8
	NBD	—	—	—	314 3
	NBDX	—	—	—	80 9
hairdryer	—	—	—	—	134 7
ensemble	—	—	—	—	9 7
stand	—	—	—	—	53 4
hair salon pack	—	—	—	—	182 3
hair vanity	—	—	—	—	255 11
vanity case hairdryer	—	—	—	—	202 7
Dateline heated	—	—	—	—	—
hair rollers	—	—	—	—	—
Motherize (232 Carter)					
tablets	40	18	9	5	2 3 3
	120	38	0	10	5½ 6 0
Movelat (1490 IAPS)					
ointment	25gm	8	8ea	2	4ea 13 10
	50gm	14	4ea	3	11ea 23 0
	125gm	29	6ea	8	2ea 47 7
Natulan (1074 Roche) †s4B					
capsules 50mg 50 21 4ea	—	—	—	32	0
	250	92	0ea	—	138 0
Neoklenz (232 Carter)					
nature cure	2oz	15	0	4	1½ 2 6
tablets	40	12	6	3	5 2 0
	100	22	0	6	0½ 3 6
Nikini (1073 Robinson)					
sanitary garment					
	pink	66	0	7	3 7 11
	white	49	6	5	6 5 11
D Nivea (1164 SSL) existing entry					
I Nivea (1164 SSL)					
creme	362	13	9	3	9 2 0½
	368	20	7	5	7 3 0½
	363	4	2	11	1 6 0
	364	14	4	3	10 2 1½
tube	370	89	1	24	0 13 2½
polythene jar	366	39	5	9	8 5 9
	367	58	1	15	9 8 6
liquid	354	18	10	5	1 2 9½
	355	33	7	9	3 5 1
shaving cream tube	280	22	2	6	0 3 3½
	1103	8	1	2	3 1 1½
soap	1104	12	7	3	5 1 8½
bath size	348	24	0	6	6 3 6½
Sunfilta cream	390	36	9	9	8 5 4
sunmilk					
suntan oil	349	45	11	12	5 6 10½
continental					
Norlestrin (938 PD) †s4B					
tablets	21	5	10ea	—	8 9
	3x21	17	0ea	—	25 6
	20	—	—	—	—
D Norvic (1456 Denhams) existing entry					
I Norvic (902 Norvic)					
electric blankets					
Carnation	60x30	—	—	—	112 2
	60x48	—	—	—	159 10
Corona	60x28	—	—	—	116 8
	60x48	—	—	—	161 10
Dahlia	60x30	—	—	—	101 6
	60x48	—	—	—	149 3
Hyacinth	50x25	—	—	—	80 9
	50x43	—	—	—	111 1

low voltage					
	60x30	—	—	—	232 7
	60x48	—	—	—	316 11
warming pads					
	18x12	—	—	—	85 3
D Noxzema (1524 Chembro)					
I Noxzema (690 Keldon)					
instant shave	54	4	14	7	7 9
Nylax (175 BCP)					
laxative tablets	50	16	6	4	7 2 4
Oilatum (1191 Stiefel)					
bath oil	5oz	80	0	22	0 11 10
Oliglen (232 Carter)					
	1 lb	40	0	—	4 6
	2 lb	72	0	—	8 0
D Omega (472 Foot)					
I Omega (1178 Stafford)					
Optabs (175 BCP) †					
kit pack	26	6	7	3	1
Ortho-Novin (922 Ortho) †s4B					
tablets Dial Pak 20	70	0	—	8	9
Osa-Tone (232 Carter)					
children's tonic	4oz	22	0	6	0½ 3 6
Otrivine-Antistin (262 CIBA)					
eye drops	10mils	60	0	—	7 6
Ovol (1441 Wallace)					
suspension	15 mils	14	4ea	3	11ea 25 5
tablets	25	7	3ea	2	0ea 12 11
	50	13	0ea	3	7ea 23 1
Paddi (1073 Robinson)					
pads economy	30	49	0	—	5 3
Panasorb (97 Bayer)					
tablets	12	20	0	—	2 6
Pandora (1590 Setatome)					
electrically heated					
hair rollers	100	7ea	27	8ea	178 6
Penbritin (1393 BRL) TS					
capsules 500mg	20	50	0ea	—	75 0
Personna (438 ER)					
razor set with two					
double edge blades	26	5	7	4	3 11
Physex (747 Leo) †s4B					
ampoules 1500 i.u.					
	3	18	1½ea	—	24

3022	108	6	29	10	16	9
93	131	9	36	3	19	6
3023	207	6	57	1	31	0
92	259	6	71	4	38	9
3024	388	9	106	11	58	0
N18	145	0	39	10½	21	6
	21	3	5	10	3	1

lip aide

soap hand size
Jean Marie Farina,
fougere, violet,
tea rose, lavande,
carnation, muguet
sandalwood

soap bath size

Jean Marie Farina,
lavande, carnation
sandalwood
talcum
Tenax

D Ronazine (1077 Rona) tablets

I Rynabond (1530 Fisons) ts7

tablets

Salaphene (1007 PL)

acne treatment

Sanatogen (1530 Fisons)

family

SD2 (207 BWL)

liquid skin treatment

pocket size

welfare size

Secret of the Sea (385 DG)

cream

mask

D Shadeine (1128 Shadeine)

I Shadeine (657 IL)

D Silkett (116 Benton)

I Sir (1113 S & B)

after shave

deodorant

aerol

eau de Cologne

hair tonic

pre-shave

shave cream

lather

brushless

stick

refill

Sirfix (1113 S & B)

hair cream

Solacen (1441 Wallace) ts4B

capsules

D Sparklets (183 BOC) existing entry

I Sparklets (183 BOC)

syphons

New Streamline

Globemaster

Hostmaster

51ainless Steel

model

bulbs

J type

refill

Corkmaster

spare parts

body (Hostmaster)

Globemaster

Stainless Steel

bulb neck washers

bulb holders

head (Hostmaster)

Stainless Steel

and Streamline)

276

0

30

0

33

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

(Globemaster) 288 0 32 0 34 8
pin valve 24 0 — 2 9
tube and washer 18 0 — 2 0
tube washer only 8 0 — 11

Sparkloids (183 BOC)

tablets

Spotkleen (1401 Linton)

Super Plenamins (1053 Rexall)

30 80 0 — 9 9

60 142 0 — 17 6

Sustac (972 Pharmax) †

tablets 2.6mgm 30 104 2 — 11 7

250 66 7ea — 88 9

6.4mgm 30 127 3 — 14 2

250 82 0ea — 109 4

I Swan Lake (462 Field)

bath cubes (6) 17 4 4 6 2 6

I Swift (581 Haynor)

(distributors 601 H55)

I Synacthen (262 CIBA) ts4B

ampoules 6 70 0ea — 105 0

D Tabac Blond (1469 Caron)

Tabac Blond (1469 Caron)

eau de toilette 60 18 0ea 4 11½ea 32 7

120 27 9ea 7 7½ea 50 3

240 41 8ea 11 5½ea 75 6

perfume Coronette 30 7ea 8 5ea 55 5

15 46 8ea 12 10ea 84 7

36 83 4ea 22 11ea 151 1

40 83 4ea 22 11ea 151 1

60 126 11ea 34 11ea 230 1

Tabu (350 Dana)

mist fragrance 80cc 72 3ea 19 4ea 130 0

Teak (1131 Shulton)

after shave 110 0 29 6 16 9

Cologne 163 9 43 11 24 10

123 3 33 1 18 9

183 6 49 2 27 11

Tetrex-F (171 BLL) TS

capsules 16 18 11ea — 28 4½

100 114 0ea — 171 0

500 554 0ea — 831 0

Theo-Nar (912 O)

tablets 50 26 3ea — —

D Thevilino (1077 Rona) ampoules & tablets

Therm-O-Lin (232 Carter)

3oz 22 0 6 0½ 3 6

Therm-O-Rub (232 Carter)

28gm 11 0 3 0 1 9

D Therm-o-Wool (232 Carter)

small 15 0 4 1½ 2 4

large 25 0 6 10½ 3 10

D Tigress (1444 Faberge)

I Tigress (1587 RFL)

Tinaderm (518 Glaxo)

cream 15gm 45 0 — 3 9

powder 50gm 54 0 — 6 0

Topnote (11575)

hair set bottle 24 0 6 7 3 6

D Topsy (681 K)

I Topsy (109 BCL)

baby cream tin 1oz 8 6 2 4 1 3

children's aspirin 40 8 6 2 4 1 3

Travla (761 Lilia-White)

sanitary towels 33 4 — 3½

(1 gross)

compressed 32 2 — 3½

(1 gross)

Trevintix (971 P5MB) ts4B

powder 2gm 8 6ea — 12 9

100 63 4ea — 95 0

500 270 0ea — 405 0

20 6 5 8 3 3

D Ventos (232 Carter)

View-Master (1279 YM)

I View Master (1106 SPP)

album 12110 5 0ea — 7 6

12120 9 8ea — 14 6

camera colour stereo

16210 352 10ea 86 0ea 674 0

16290 37 4ea 8 3ea 64 3

case

film cutter 16320 82 0ea —
film inserter 16410 1 4ea —
library box 12210 13 3ea —
picture reels
single 10100 2 8ea —
3-reel 10200 8 0ea —

projector

standard 14225 79 8ea —

de luxe 14356 136 3ea —

stereomatic 500

16648 1533 4ea —

scenic sets 11130 17 8ea —

screenette 16110 9 8ea —

transformer 39120 15 0ea —

viewer stereo

"G" 11110 9 8ea —

"H" 11220 21 8ea —

"D" 11320 66 8ea —

Walt Disney

theatre 18125 79 4ea —

D White Cross (681 K)

I White Cross (109 BCL)

cough mixture 2oz 14 3 3 11

4oz — —

D Woodhue (1444 Faberge)

Woodhue (1587 RFL)

Yaxa (366 Dendron)

D body powder

D Zebrina (681 K)

I Zebrina (109 BCL)

hair lacquer sachet 3 7 1 0

shampoo sachet 3 7 1 0

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

30 CA & C—Charles Alexander & Co., Ltd.,
House, Molesey Avenue, West Molesey,
Molesey 4461.
109 BCL—Bellair Cosmetics, Ltd., Boardman
Oldham, Lancs. Main 3045.
227 Erba—Carlo Erba (U.K.), Ltd., 18 Great
Street, London, S.W.1. 01-799-2876.
229 Carmen—Carmen Curler Co., Ltd., 9 C
Street, London, W.1. Hunter 5131.
141 Blyton—Blyton, Astley & Co., Ltd., Crown
Works, Ramsgate Street, Salford, 7, Lancs. Black
9848.
395 D & SL—Dunkelman & Son, Ltd., Desbon
Northants, Desborough 244.
584 Hawkins—L. G. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., Drury
Hastings, Sussex. Hastings 28181.
678 Kabi—Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bilton
Uxbridge Road, London, W.5. Ealing 4717.
755 LPJH—Les Parfums Jacques Heim, Ltd.
Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. City 826
863 MR—Morphy-Richards (Cray), Ltd., St.
Cray, Orpington, Kent. Orpington 2700.
902 Norvic—Norvic Division, Ward Brooke &
Ltd., Fassetts Road, Loudwater, Bucks. High Wy
26233.
947 Pedelene—Pedelene Preparations (1952),
Box 293, 10 Anne Place, Bradford, Yorks. 8ra
31738.
1020 QF—Qualcast/Fleetway, Ltd., Charlton
London, N.9. Howard 5051.
1106 SPP—Sawyer's Photographic Products (U
Ltd., 141 Kentish Town Road, London, N.W.1. Gu
9455.
1317 Westberry—Westberry (Brixham) Ltd.,
Park Road, Brixham, 5, Devon. Brixham 3706.
1401 Linton—G. H. Linton & Co., Ltd., 4 Herbert St
Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Boxmoor 3879.
1465 DDP—Dr. D's Products, Ltd., 61 Kirkland Av
Clayhall, Ilford, Essex. Crescent 4606.
1587 RFL—Rayette-Faberge, Ltd., 457 Edinb
Avenue, Slough, Bucks.
1589 Givenchy—Parfums Givenchy, Ltd., 436 E
Road, London, N.1. Canonbury 6601.
1590 Setatome—Setatome, Ltd., 443 Victoria Ho
Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. 01-405-2237.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price
(bold if maintained), thus:—1s 11d/ 4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the
manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

D Admira (1343 DW) existing entry

I Admira (1343 DW)

camera 16 AI

case

• Alloferin (1074 Roche) ts4A

ampoules 10 mgm/

2 mls

6 10 8ea 2 11½ea 18 11½

50 78 0ea 21 5½ea 138 5½

Ambre Solaire (525 Golden)

oil free plastic bottle 65 2 17 11 9 8

A Anasco (1343 DW)

camera Autotest 3S

case

cubelight Anscolite

IV

D Ansochrome (1343 DW) existing entry

I Ansochrome (1343 DW)

films 50 ASA

35mm 12exp. — — 20 11

20exp. — — 24 8

36exp. — — 35 9

easy loader — — 85 3

120 roll — — 21 8

films 100 ASA

35mm 12exp. — — 21 8

20exp. — — 28 0

films 200 ASA

35mm 20exp. — — 28 0

36exp. — — 39 10

I Antexema (922 P&C)

liquid 1oz 16 0 4 4 2 3

3oz 40 8 10 11 5 7

• Applefords (57 Appleford)

Pluss 3 10oz 33 9 — 3 9

A Baby Care (665 JW)

feeding bottle sterilisers

gas 604 53 6ea 5 10ea 68 10

electric 603 110 6ea 30 4ea 160 4

D Bellodgia (1469 Caron) existing entry

I Bellodgia (1469 Caron)

Cologne 13 11ea 3 10ea 25

20 10ea 5 9ea 37

37 0ea 10 2ea 67

spray 26 5ea 7 3ea 47

eau de toilette 60 18 0ea 4 11½ea 32

120 27 9ea 7 7½ea 50

240 41 8ea 11 5½ea 75

spray 38 11ea 10 8ea 70

refill 22 0ea 6 0ea 27

perfume 15 4ea 4 2½ea 39

7 27 9ea 7 7½ea 50

18 46 8ea 12 10ea 84

30 70 0ea 19 3ea 126

60 116 8ea 32 1ea 211

120 194 3ea 53 5ea 350

2930 27 9ea 7 7½ea 50

spray 30 7ea 8 5ea 55

fill	20	10ea	5	9ea	37	9		
m powder	25	0ea	6	10½ea	45	4		
(1588 HG)								
dryer	HLD	—	—	—	202	6		
ch lamp	—	—	—	—	—	—		
inolux	HUV	—	—	—	360	0		
tin (774 LR) T5	—	—	—	—	—	—		
al ointment	—	—	—	—	—	—		
75gm	12	0ea	—	—	18	0		
(1469 Caron) existing entry								
(1469 Caron)	16	8ea	4	7ea	30	2		
m cleansing	13	4ea	3	8ea	24	2		
ondation	—	—	—	—	—	—		
powder	—	—	—	—	—	—		
elle peau fraiche	25	0ea	6	10½ea	45	4		
dame peau fine	19	3ea	5	3½	34	10		
nen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
andes	170	18	0ea	4	11½ea	32	7	
	260	29	2ea	8	0ea	52	10	
	400	37	6ea	10	4ea	68	0	
(1362 CZ) both products								
ny Gray (385 DG)	—	—	—	—	11	9		
ick	—	—	—	—	8	0		
ill	—	—	—	—	—	—		
eth Arden (60 Arden)	—	—	—	—	15	6		
's hair spray	—	—	—	—	—	—		
ise (969 Pfizer) †s4B	50	25	0ea	—	37	6		
ules 100 mgm	—	—	—	—	—	—		
ive (845 GM)	—	—	—	—	199	6		
er Director	—	—	—	—	—	—		
s (448 Farleys)	23	3	—	—	2	5		
ss family pack	—	—	—	—	—	—		
yn (218 Calmic) existing entry								
yn (218 Calmic)	100	36	0	—	4	6		
ules	1000	26	0ea	—	—	—		
	40z	44	0	—	5	6		
ir	20oz	15	6ea	—	—	—		
	40oz	30	0ea	—	—	—		
ets	100	36	0	—	4	6		
	1000	26	0ea	—	—	—		
capsules	100	45	0	—	5	7½		
	1000	32	6ea	—	—	—		
xir	40z	48	0	—	6	0		
	20oz	17	10ea	—	—	—		
	40oz	35	0ea	—	—	—		
lets	100	45	0	—	5	7½		
	1000	32	6ea	—	—	—		
tablets	100	57	0	16	0	8	5½	
	1000	39	6ea	10	9ea	—	—	
le Rocaille (1469 Caron) existing entry								
le Rocaille (1469 Caron)	20	13	11ea	3	10ea	25	2	
oil	40	25	0ea	6	10½ea	45	4	
niatures	4	9ea	1	4ea	8	7		
ogne	13	11ea	3	10ea	25	2		
	20	10ea	5	9ea	37	9		
	37	0ea	10	2ea	67	1		
ay	26	5ea	7	3ea	47	10		
de toilette	60	18	0ea	4	11½ea	32	7	
	120	27	9ea	7	7½ea	50	3	
	240	41	8ea	11	5½ea	75	6	
ay	2910	38	11ea	10	8½ea	70	6	
efill	2911	22	0ea	6	0½ea	39	10	
fume	2oz	27	9ea	7	7½ea	50	3	
ronette	27	9ea	7	7½ea	50	3		
	18	46	8ea	12	10ea	84	7	
	30	70	0ea	19	3ea	126	11	
	60	116	8ea	32	1ea	211	6	
	120	194	3ea	53	5ea	350	3	
ay	2931	30	7ea	8	5ea	55	5	
efill	2934	20	10ea	5	9ea	37	9	
um powder	25	0ea	6	10½ea	45	4		
Cancan (1469 Caron)								
n Cancan (1469 Caron)	de toilette	60	18	0ea	4	11½ea	32	7
		120	27	9ea	7	7½ea	50	3
		240	41	8ea	11	5½ea	75	6
fume Caronette	30	7ea	8	5ea	55	5		
	15	46	8ea	12	10ea	84	7	
	36	83	4ea	22	11ea	151	1	
	40	83	4ea	22	11ea	151	1	
	60	126	11ea	34	11ea	230	1	
tomim (1249 Trufood)								
mula 18	14oz	9	9ea	—	13	0		
mula 19	16 oz	30	4ea	—	40	6		
te (514 Gillette)								
or shave	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ristocrat	—	—	—	—	15	11		
ia Rubinstein (596 HR)								
ressence perfume	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
d bath oil	—	—	—	—	33	0		

C Jackson's (662 EJ)									
glucose barley sugar	No. 10	8	6	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
sticks	4oz	11	4	1	9	1	6		
Devon fruit	4oz	11	4	1	9	1	6		
pastilles tangerine	4oz	11	4	1	9	1	6		
pastilles									
antiseptic throat	2oz	15	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
bronchial catarrh	2oz	15	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Creds	2oz	15	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
crystallised	2oz	14	6	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
blackcurrant	2oz	15	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
catarrh	2oz	15	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
children's cough	2oz	15	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Envoy	2oz	15	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
glycerine, lemon	2oz	14	6	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
& honey	2oz	14	6	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
night cough	1oz	15	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
lozenges	2oz	15	0	—	—	1	10		
Brompton	2oz	15	0	—	—	1	10		
C.S. peppermint	2oz	14	6	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
lime flavoured	2oz	10	0	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
sulphur	2oz	15	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
sore throat	2oz	15	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Loving Care (265 Clairol)									
creme after rinse	sachet	4	6	1	2	8			
Maws (810 Maw)									
Babygift	33	4	9	2	4	11			
Mel Rose (832 MCLL) existing entry									
Mel Rose (1069 R&SL)	skin tablets	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9	1	0		
soap	9	6	—	—	1	3			
Mimospray (347 Dalmas)									
Mimospray (1413 P&S)									
Mister Smiths (1157 5)	after shave foam	3oz	32	3	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9	
Modicare 1261 Ucal)	1oz	11	0	—	1	6			
Muguet (1469 Caron)	eau de toilette	60	18	0ea	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea	32	7	
		120	27	9ea	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea	50	3	
		240	41	8ea	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea	75	6	
perfume Caronette	30	7ea	8	5ea	55	5			
	15	46	8ea	12	10ea	84	7		
	36	83	4ea	22	11ea	151	1		
	40	83	4ea	22	11ea	151	1		
	60	126	11ea	34	11ea	230	1		
Muguet du Bonheur (1469 Caron)									
Narcisse Noir (1469 Caron) existing entry									
Narcisse Noir (1469 Caron)	eau de toilette	60	18	0ea	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea	32	7	
		120	27	9ea	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea	50	3	
		240	41	8ea	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea	75	6	
perfume Caronette	30	7ea	8	5ea	55	5			
	15	46	8ea	12	10ea	84	7		
	36	83	4ea	22	11ea	151	1		
	40	83	4ea	22	11ea	151	1		
	60	126	11ea	34	11ea	230	1		
Nivemycin (147 Boots) T5	ointment	30gm	32	0	—	4	0		
Nuit de Noel (1469 Caron)									
Nuit de Noel (1469 Caron)	eau de toilette	60	18	0ea	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea	32	7	
		120	27	9ea	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea	50	3	
		240	41	8ea	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea	75	6	
perfume Caronette	30	7ea	8	5ea	55	5			
	15	46	8ea	12	10ea	84	7		
	36	83	4ea	22	11ea	151	1		
	40	83	4ea	22	11ea	151	1		
	60	126	11ea	34	11ea	230	1		
Olympus (1017 Pullin) existing entry									
Olympus (1343 DW)	cameras	—	—	—	990	0			
	35 LE	—	—	—	74	6			
	case	—	—	—	399	0			
Pen S	—	—	—	—	470	0			
Pen EE	—	—	—	—	574	11			
Pen EE5	—	—	—	—	787	10			
Pen D3	—	—	—	—	1155	11			
Pen EM	—	—	—	—	990	0			
Pen F 2.8	—	—	—	—	1190	0			
f 1.8	—	—	—	—	1374	11			
f 1.4	—	—	—	—	74	6			
case	—	—	—	—	470	0			
Quickmatic f 3.5	—	—	—	—	574	11			
f 2.8	—	—	—	—	56	0			
flashgun	—	—	—	—	45	9			
cordless	—	—	—	—	—	—			

D I	Payot (Dr.) (945 Payot) existing entry Payot (Dr.) (945 Payot)					
	bronze intense					
	295.24	—	—	21	3	
	bronze naturel					
	296.24	—	—	21	3	
	cream solaire					
	291.55	—	—	21	3	
	No. 2 herbal for sensitive skins					
	204.11	—	—	19	9	
	204.12	—	—	31	9	
	stimulation					
	207.11	—	—	21	3	
	207.12	—	—	32	9	
	207.14	—	—	52	6	
	tube 207.52	—	—	14	9	
	embryonnair ultra penetrant					
	212.11	—	—	33	3	
	212.12	—	—	52	3	
	212.14	—	—	64	0	
	tube 212.52	—	—	21	3	
	hemera 217.11	—	—	71	0	
	217.12	—	—	106	6	
	regenoderm					
	215.52	—	—	32	0	
	amnioderm					
	218.11	—	—	58	0	
	218.12	—	—	85	3	
	pate grise 231.11	—	—	17	9	
	geelee camphese					
	236.55	—	—	21	3	
	No. 6 238.53	—	—	11	9	
	No. 3 vanishing dry skins					
	261.11	—	—	16	6	
	tube 261.52	—	—	12	9	
	greasy skins					
	262.11	—	—	16	6	
	tube 262.52	—	—	12	9	
	framboise 268.12	—	—	21	9	
	cream hydriane					
	269.23	—	—	28	3	
	wondera 208.11	—	—	21	9	
	stimulation with hydroseve					
	272.11	—	—	21	3	
	272.12	—	—	32	3	
	tube 272.53	—	—	14	9	
	"Tayane" 275.72	—	—	27	3	
	tube 275.54	—	—	21	3	
	creme satin					
	279.52	—	—	14	9	
	279.72	—	—	21	3	
	cream rouge					
	426.71	—	—	11	3	
	creme fluide					
	292.24	—	—	21	3	
	compressed face powder					
	535.70	—	—	18	9	
	refill in mauve plastic case					
	534.80	—	—	12	9	
	contour lip pencil					
	487.70	—	—	21	3	
	refill 489.80	—	—	5	0	
	eyebrow pencils					
	406.70	—	—	6	0	
	eye liner brush					
	424.70	—	—	6	9	
	eye liner cake					
	423.70	—	—	14	9	
	eyeliner pencils					
	411.70	—	—	21	3	
	refills 412.80	—	—	5	0	
	eye shadow sticks					
	422.70	—	—	21	3	
	face powders					
	521.11	—	—	17	9	
	522.11	—	—	17	9	
	lipstick, germinal interchange refills					
	481.80	—	—	10	9	
	lotions					
	No. 1 stimulation tonic with hydro-seve					
	102.13	—	—	19	9	
	102.15	—	—	31	9	
	102.17	—	—	52	3	
	No. 2 dry skin astringent					
	111.13	—	—	19	9	
	111.15	—	—	31	9	
	111.17	—	—	52	3	

No. 3 sensitive tonic	116.13	—	—	19 9	R Primobolan depot (973 Pharmethicals) ts4B	ampoules 1mil	1 11 8ea	—	17 6	I Tabac Original (961 EGP)	after shave lotion	305cc	—	—		
	116.15	—	—	31 9			3 32 2ea	—	48 3		deodorant spray	84gm	—	—		
	116.17	—	—	52 3			20 192 2ea	—	228 3		147gm	—	—	—		
hydramniotique tonic	118.13	—	—	35 6	R Primobolan depot Citole (973 Pharmethicals) ts4B	disposable pack 100mgm	1 12 2ea	—	18 3		eau de Cologne	305cc	—	—		
	118.15	—	—	56 0			3 33 0ea	—	49 6		96gm	—	—	—		
amnioderm	119.73	—	—	35 6	C Psorox (1530 Fisons) †						hair cream	96gm	—	—		
No. 5 acne	121.13	—	—	15 9	D Sankyo (1343 DW) existing entry						hair tonic lotion	oil or dry	90cc	—		
	121.15	—	—	23 3	I Sankyo (1343 DW) cameras						163cc	—	—	—		
No. 6 greasy skin astringent	126.13	—	—	19 9		Super CM	—	—	1256 4		soap bath size	—	—	—		
	126.15	—	—	31 9		case	—	—	96 4	D Thompson's (992 P&C) existing entry	velour box (3)	—	—	—		
bleue tired eyes	131.13	—	—	15 9		Super 5X	—	—	1815 0	I Thompson's (992 P&C) dandelion coffee		1lb	47 2	—		
	131.15	—	—	23 3		case	—	—	116 10			1lb	84 0	—		
special obstinate acne	141.13	—	—	21 3	D Schick (1115 S1) existing entry						essence	4oz	21 0	—		
	141.15	—	—	34 3	I Schick (1115 S1) electric shavers						8oz	38 0	—	—		
golden rays	153.13	—	—	17 9		Cordless	220E 183 7ea	49 4ea	304 2		slippery elm food	1lb	47 2	—		
	153.15	—	—	27 3		Custom	209W 110 7ea	29 9ea	182 3		2lb	84 0	—	—		
	153.17	—	—	48 3		Lady Schick	107E 64 4ea	17 11ea	106 8	D Throaties (64 AW) existing entry						
tube	153.54	—	—	12 9		Super 3-speed	233W 134 7ea	36 1ea	222 11	I Throaties (64 AW) pastilles original,	blackcurrant, lemon	4 4	1 1 1/2	1 1/2		
peaux sensibles	157.24	—	—	21 3		hairdryer	307 199 9ea	53 7ea	319 11		honey & menthol	3oz	11 6	3 0 1/2		
	157.26	—	—	32 9	D Silma (1343 DW) existing entry	Carousel	312 114 5ea	30 7ea	182 3		original only	3oz	11 6	3 0 1/2		
mascara plastic case	404.70	—	—	16 6	I Silma (1343 DW) projectors						● Tova (179 BDH) ts4B	tablets	3x21	38 8ea	—	
refill	401.80	—	—	5 0		240S	—	—	2250 0	D Triogesic (1303 Wander) existing entry						
mask amnioderm	818.11	—	—	42 9		Silma-Matic 120M	—	—	790 0	I Triogesic (1303 Wander) ts7	elixir	8oz	70 0	—	—	
maskoderm	801.11	—	—	19 9		Telematic	—	—	990 0		20oz	148 0	—	—	—	
masque iradie	811.55	—	—	19 9							tablets	30	42 0	—	—	
regenoserm, 10 ampoules	821.70	—	—	64 0							● Ultrapen (583 HP) T5	syrup '125'	60mils	10 6ea	—	
teint dore	441.13	—	—	21 3							I Voodoo (1164 55L)	shampoo	6 0	1 8	—	
sundries											Windsor (1070 Windsor)	skin perfume	1223	46 3	12 4 1/2	
wax depilatory											I Zephirin (175 BCP)	sachets	6 15 9	4 4	—	
851.71	—	—	—	12 9		case	—	—	49 6			12 29 1	8 0	—	—	
deodorant	856.71	—	—	14 6		Super-Matic 120M	—	—	999 6							
soap toilet size						Super Telematic	—	—	1199 6							
861.71	—	—	—	5 0												
C Penidural (1352 Wyeth) T5 oral suspension	60mils	108 0	—	12 0	D Skin Deep (76 Atkinson) cleanser 0734											
	250mils	37 4ea	—	49 0	D Skin Dew (596 HR) freshener 0744											
● Phylidrox-G (228 Carlton) ts154A tablets	50	45 0	—	—	I cleanser 0734	—	—	—	14 9							
	250	14 6ea	—	—	I freshener 0744	—	—	—	12 9							
	500	26 0ea	—	—	● Sof'down (1349 LW) Swedish-style											
	1000	47 6ea	—	—		disposable nappies										
R Primobolan (973 Pharmethicals) ts4B tablets 1mgm	30	3 10ea	—	5 9		small (20)	33 2	—	3 7							
	150	18 10ea	—	28 3		standard (20)	36 4	—	3 10							
	500	59 10ea	—	89 9	R Stabillin V-K (147 Boots) ts4B											
	5mgm	20 8 8ea	—	13 0		100	379 4	—	47 5							
	100	32 8ea	—	49 0	R Sulpenin V (34 A & H) ts4B											
	500	136 8ea	—	205 0		tablets	10 39 0	—	4 10 1/2							
							100 19 0ea	—	28 6							

A = Price Advanced
R = Price reduced
● = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

60mils	108 0	—	12 0														
250mils	37 4ea	—	49 0														
50	45 0	—	—														
250	14 6ea	—	—														
500	26 0ea	—	—														
1000	47 6ea	—	—														
30	3 10ea	—	5 9														
150	18 10ea	—	28 3														
500	59 10ea	—	89 9														
5mgm	20 8 8ea	—	13 0														
100	32 8ea	—	49 0														
500	136 8ea	—	205 0														

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

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1069 R & 5L=Roberts & Sheppey, Ltd., Stair Aylesbury, Bucks. Stone 232.
1588 HG=Henning Glahn, Ltd., 28 Avon Tr Estate, London, W.14. Empress 5141.

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